

Tory plan to end rates, peg mortgage interest and subsidize home buying

rs Margaret Thatcher yesterday announced Conservative plans to abolish the rating system, hold down mortgage interest to 9½ per cent, and give first-time buyers £1 for every £2 they save towards a deposit.

Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, dismissed the proposals as "midsummer madness". He said they would cost the equivalent of 5p on income tax. "I am not prepared to try to outbid Mrs Thatcher in irresponsible promises", he said. Two years of national austerity lay ahead.

Priority aim for housing needs

Christopher Warman, Conservative Party spokesman, said the party would abolish the rating system, peg mortgage interest at 9½ per cent and first-time buyers would get £1 for every £2 they save towards a deposit.

Mr Warman said the party would also introduce a package of policies, including an extension of Council house measures on housing, a reversal of their previous policy on rates, was proposed at a press conference in London.

Mr Warman said the party would also introduce a package of policies, including an extension of Council house measures on housing, a reversal of their previous policy on rates, was proposed at a press conference in London.

ing they will not have any more to pay.

The Conservatives have also decided to set up a one-year inquiry into the liquidity and reserve ratios of building societies, the legal restrictions on them and the possibility of widening their powers.

Mrs Thatcher said that first-time buyers of private houses and flats would be given help with their deposits. People finding it difficult to buy a house on a mortgage as a multiple of their salary would be encouraged to practice "regular thrift and saving" to qualify for a government grant.

A home savings grant scheme, taking at least two years to mature so that builders had enough time to increase the

supply of houses for purchase, would be introduced. By saving up to a maximum of £5 a week, people under government approved schemes would qualify for a grant of £1 for each £2 saved, to go towards the deposit.

Council tenants of at least three years' standing would get the right to buy their homes at a third below market value. In the event of resale the appropriate proportion of any capital gain would have to be given to the local authority.

A man buying his council house, valued at £6,000, for £4,000 would find the weekly payments of about £7 a week (over 25 years on an option mortgage) more expensive than rent. But the occupier will be purchasing an asset, while his neighbour who is renting has to pay rent which would probably increase for the rest of his life.

Opposing municipalization, Mrs Thatcher said a new council house might cost £20,000; large public subsidies were needed because the fair rent might be only a fifth of the cost rent.

"We take the view that it is better to help people towards independence as home-owners than to pay continuous subsidies for them to remain tenants of local authorities."

On rates, Mrs Thatcher said the system was under heavy attack. Largely because of inflation, it was unlikely to survive the next few years.

Accordingly, the Conservative Party announced that it would transfer to central government the cost of teachers' salaries up to a specified number of teachers for each local education authority. Teachers' salaries account for more than

'Midsummer madness'—Crosland

hael Hadfield, Labour MP, said Conservative proposals to abolish the rating system, hold down mortgage interest to 9½ per cent, and give first-time buyers £1 for every £2 they save towards a deposit, were "midsummer madness".

Mr Hadfield said the proposals were "a luxury which the country cannot afford at the moment".

He said the proposals were "a luxury which the country cannot afford at the moment".

proposals being announced Mr Crosland was telling a press conference that "Mrs Thatcher cannot expect these wild promises to be taken seriously".

His departmental officers had received the proposals at a total of £1,200m equivalent to 5p in the pound on income tax, he said.

The proposals would not win votes because the electorate saw that the country was in the middle of an economic crisis.

"In Britain's present situation, the politics of bread and circuses are a luxury which responsible politicians should avoid."

The next two years will be years of national justice, and politicians should have the courage to tell the country so. The voters much prefer to be told the truth, frankly and brutally. They will not respond to such crude attempts to buy their votes."

Mr Crosland said that the Conservative Government, after four years' detailed study of the rating system, had announced that nothing could be done. Now after five months Mrs Thatcher had decided that the whole system could be scrapped and replaced without further study.

She had even chosen to preempt the outcome of an independent inquiry on alternatives to the rating system set up by the Labour Government, he said.

Lord Ridley and Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, were members of that committee.

Mr Crosland said he would like to hear a conversation between Mrs Thatcher, Mr Geoffrey Rippon and Mr Peter Walker, for both Mr Walker and Mr Rippon had rejected any change.

French end embargo on arms for Middle East

iscard Wigg, Labour MP, said today that the French Government had decided to end its embargo on arms to Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria.

Mr Wigg said the French Government had decided to end its embargo on arms to Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria.

He said the French Government had decided to end its embargo on arms to Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria.

but was got round, increasingly for deliveries to the Arab states, although not to Israel. The French argument has always been that the embargo favoured only arms dealers from other nations, above all the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.

Egypt might well be the first country now to obtain approval for buying arms from France.

The 130 Mirage aircraft ordered by Libya in 1969 have all been delivered. Colonel Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, was in Paris on a private visit last week.

Nothing has emerged to suggest that France has taken any sanctions against Libya for breaking the original clause of non-delivery to countries in the battle area.

At a more general political level, however, President Giscard d'Estaing had, during his election campaign, declared that France would not wish to oppose any international effort aimed at avoiding a renewal of the Middle East arms race and upsetting the balance in that region.

But a general export offensive now has high government priority to help to right the balance of payments deficit.

Mr Ford keeps options open on Nixon pardon

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Aug 28

President Ford said today that he was reserving the option of pardoning former President Nixon if he was ever convicted of a criminal offence. There had not, to his knowledge, been any discussions between Mr Ford and Mr Nixon about a pardon.

Mr Ford was giving his first press conference since he became President two weeks ago. The first question asked him concerned his predecessor. He said that he shared the view of Mr Nelson Rockefeller, the Vice-President designate, that Mr Nixon should be spared further prosecution. This coincided with the general view of the American people.

He went on to say that he was the final authority in this matter. No charges had been made, no formal proceedings begun. Until they were, he said, it would be unwise and untimely for him to make any commitment.

"Of course, I make the final decision," he said, "and until it gets to me I make no commitment, one way or another. But I do have the right, as President of the United States, to make that decision [to pardon Mr Nixon]. I am not ruling it out. It is an option."

He said that Mr Jaworski had an obligation to take any action which he saw fit, in conformity with his oath of office, "and that should include any and all individuals."

The President confirmed a statement which his Press Secretary had made on his behalf, that he would probably be a candidate for election in 1976.

Pearl increases car premiums by up to 25 pc

Pearl Assurance, which insures 200,000 motorists, announced 15 to 25 per cent increases in motor premium rates yesterday. The rises, which vary according to the age, vehicle and operator, will take effect from October 1.

The company blamed the rising cost of settling claims. Private car premiums were likely to rise by between 17 and 20 per cent.

Business News, page 20

Titmus in MCC tour party

Fred Titmus, the 41-year-old Middlesex off-break bowler, who has not played Test cricket for six years and a half, is among the 16 members of the MCC party to tour Australia and New Zealand this winter.

John Woodcock, page 12

Bremner found guilty on 'disrepute' charge

Billy Bremner, captain of Leeds United, and Kevin Keegan, of Liverpool, were suspended until September 30 and each fined £500 by a disciplinary committee in London yesterday for "bringing the game into disrepute".

Report, page 12

Warning of £20m loss by British Airways

British Airways made a net profit of £16.6m for the year ended March 31, 1974, Mr David Nicholson, the chairman, announced yesterday. But he gave a warning of a possible loss of up to £20m in the present financial year.

Business News, page 17



Mr Thorpe beginning his hovercraft tour of the beaches yesterday with a speech on the sands at Westward Ho!, north Devon.

Mr Thorpe's election beachhead

From Martin Huckerby, St Ives

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, made an early start to his electioneering yesterday when he set out on a hovercraft tour of the beaches of the south-west.

The election date may not have been settled, but Mr Thorpe was already launching his campaign speaking from the prow of the hovercraft on the beaches to an audience of gambling children, bikini-clad

girls and sweltering parents in deckchairs.

Arriving on the beaches of resorts on north Devon and Cornwall amid clouds of spray from the lurching hovercraft, he interrupted summer reveries with some "stark facts" about the state of the nation. The crowds, of many sundrads, listened pretty attentively.

In between talking about the need for moderation and fairness, he also aimed a few shafts at Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, over the collapse of Court Line.

He believed the Government had a moral obligation to the people who had booked holidays on the strength of the Government assurance on June 26. "I believe those people

were taken for a ride", he said.

Mr Thorpe said at Westward Ho! that he was "absolutely ashamed that we have defaulted on the debts to foreign hoteliers".

At Bude he ran into opposition from people in the crowd, but the heckling was almost drowned by the cries of youngsters seeking his autograph.

Mr Thorpe had intended to bring the hovercraft ashore tomorrow on the wide expanse of Dawlish Sands in South Devon, but Teignbridge District Council thinks the hovercraft would disturb holiday-makers.

In a letter to the council Mr Thorpe said he understood that the council would view his

arrival in a hovercraft as "an act of trespass", so he proposed that he and the rest of the party should land by dinghy. He thought, technically speaking, that even landing from a dinghy might be an act of trespass, but he hoped the council would not single out him and his colleagues for "exceptional expulsion".

Not everybody yesterday enjoyed the arrival of the hovercraft, or the political speeches. Mr Brian Dassow, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, lodged a formal complaint with the police over the "bedlam" caused by loudspeakers at Newquay.

But at Bude one woman saw it differently. "It's smashing," she said. "I like a political meeting; it makes the holiday."

Court Line planned to get rid of TriStars

By Our Industrial Editor

New evidence shows that many holidaymakers making bookings for Clarkson and Horizon holidays during September and October were misled by report to the Government on Court Line's affairs.

The board of Court Line apparently minuted a decision on July 11 to dispose of its two TriStar airliners. It did so 24 hours before Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co, the accountants, put in its first damning report to the Government on the group's financial status.

The move disrupted Peat Marwick's calculations on the viability of the holiday business and affected previous projections of trading results prepared by Price Waterhouse, the other City accountants.

At the same time as it was decided to shed the Rolls-Royce RB-211 powered airliners, the first to go into British airline service, Court Line's management instructed the tour operators to prepare for a big cut in flight programmes for which bookings were still being taken.

That decision was never announced to the public or to the travel trade. Court Line felt that half the number of passengers who had booked or were still booking tours for the period beyond August could be persuaded to accept alternative holidays to those in published brochures for which money was being paid over.

The proposed disposal of the TriStars, which are the subject of leasing arrangements, was swiftly reported to the Department of Trade and Industry by Peat Marwick which had been called in by the Government and the National Westminster Bank.

Court Line's decision also appears to have been withheld from the aviation subsidiary's pilots, whose representatives had, ironically, only 48 hours earlier expressed their anxieties about the future to Mr Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade.

Peat Marwick apparently advised a monitoring committee set up by the Government and the National Westminster Bank that disposal of the TriStars would also make preparations for the 1975 holiday brochures out of date.

The secret plan to disrupt the September and October travel arrangements of holidaymakers was apparently designed greatly to reduce aircraft seating capacity, saving up to £200,000.

Agency may close: The Taberner Travel Agency, of Solihull, announced last night that a meeting of creditors is proposed to consider placing the company in liquidation (the Press Association reports). The company ceased trading last Thursday.

Talks to save offshoot, page 17

Farmers gather most valuable harvest

The most valuable grain harvest in Britain's history, about £850m, is being gathered.

Mr John Powling, managing director of Farm Seeds, the wholesale cereals seed company, said yesterday that the harvest should reach 15 million tons, just short of the record 15,032,000 tons two years ago.

Given another 10 days of sunny weather, he added, the harvest this year might beat the record.

Winter wheat takes most of the credit for the improvement. The acreage sown last autumn was about 9 per cent greater than before, much of it in the new high-yield varieties, such as Maris Huntsman, bred by scientists from the Plant Breeding Institute at Cambridge.

The wheats often yield more

than three tons an acre, and they have helped to push up the national average yield by a tenth to a record 37 cwt an acre.

A record 5,500,000 tons of wheat is expected to be harvested this year.

Even the barleys sown in the spring, which suffered most in the spring drought, are doing better than expected. Mr David Newman, said, he was seeing an average yield of 36 cwt an acre, slightly less than last year.

Mr Powling said that wheat prices would probably drop over the next few weeks and then rise again. The average price of grain, over the whole harvest, might be £55 to £60 a ton.

Higher EEC prices, page 6

Train drivers get £10 rise

By Our Labour Staff

The executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), accepted £10-a-week rises yesterday for its members. The increase is in addition to the

Phase Three award agreed earlier in the year.

Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef's general secretary, said that the settlement ended a two-and-a-half-year struggle. The pay of the most senior drivers had risen to £45 a week.

The rest of the news

Ulster Unionists: Mr Powell is tipped for safe Westminster seat in province 2
Seamen's protest: Ulster 'loyalists' boasted of killing 2
Taverne decision: Lincoln MP rejects alliance with the Liberals 2
Pressure groups: Mr Rippon criticizes private 'save Britain' organizations 2
Scottish economy: Labour proposal for annual injection of £50m 5
Mental health: Sick youth must go to jail 5
France: President's skilled TV performance fails to dispel doubts 6
Belgium: 105 'illegal' Pakistani repatriated 6
Cyprus: Island's leaders fall out over UN call 7
Greece: Inquiry into the human cost of revolt 7
South Africa: 'Homelands' leaders say Britain is too aloof 8
New Zealand: Mr Kirk told to rest for six weeks 8
Books: Michael Ratcliffe reviews third volume of Charles Dickens's letters 11
Politics: The anti-social contract. Rhodes Boyson, MP 14
Defence: The shifting balance of power at sea. Henry Stanhope 14
Deprived pupils: Government to set up unit to help in education 16
Nationalization: Employers attack state intervention plans 17
Upper Clyde: Liquidator confirms that Government may be sued 17

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANYTHING, INVEST IN SOUND ADVICE.

And as far as Property is concerned, that means securing the most professional experienced opinion available.

For now more than ever, you will appreciate this is an increasingly complex area of operation.

In which the skills and knowledge of your property investment advisors can determine the difference between success and disappointment.

Richard Ellis 64 Cornhill
London EC3N 3PS Tel 01 283 3090

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors.

yuz is ordered to land

ow, Aug 28.—The Soviet is preparing to bring its 1 spacecraft Soyuz 15 to Earth tonight in a landing to a flight which was expected to include a with its Soyuz 3 skyblab, the abrupt ending of 15's flight after only two in space provoked speculation of technical problems in

docking with the orbiting Soviet skyblab, launched on June 25.

Yesterday Tass news agency announced a trajectory correction to Soyuz 15 which would have lined them upon the exact path of Soyuz 3.

There is speculation in the West that the docking mechanism failed to grip or that Soyuz 15 has begun to decay in space.—Reuters.

From Our Correspondent
Douglas

to anchor out at Belfast Lough, where I am sure was to have a bomb being put on board. It is the first time this sort of thing has happened to us, and we want it to be the last."

Able Seaman Leslie Lowey said: "I was in charge of the gangplank at Belfast, and four soldiers had rifles trained on everyone coming on board. We do not want that sort of thing. If anything went wrong we could get shot."

Mr MacIntosh said he hoped to replace the Manxman's entire complement of officers and crew to sign his letter. It states: "We see no reason why seamen of a neutral flag and philosophy should be compelled without their prior knowledge to carry passengers of known political beliefs, and especially when the vessel is directed towards criminals and opposers of the British Government. Furthermore, this charter could have further repercussions regarding the safety of the crew and also the residents of the Isle of Man."

A company official refused to comment on the letter.

Two women and 12 men, charged under the Public Order Act with wearing uniforms signifying their association with the Friar's Society, appeared on remand at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

They appeared with a woman and two men who were variously charged with assaulting or obstructing police officers or threatening behaviour. All were arrested at Marble Arch on August 11 during police and demonstrators clashed during an anti-interment rally.

Mr John Hooper, the magistrate, remanded the 17 on bail to Lambeth Magistrates' Court on November 19.

Mr Stuart Presho, aged 25, student, of Wimbourse Road, Tottenham, was fined £5 for obstructing the police at the rally. He admitted grabbing a flag from a man who was singing "God Save the Queen" and shouting "Come on boys, don't let them take him."

Mr Stuart Goodman, for Mr Presho, said he had attended a demonstration on an emotive subject, the Northern Ireland issue, and had been carried away by the occasion.

Det. Constable Christopher Merton, who resigned from the Metropolitan Police in January, and PC John Vale, serving at Cannon Row police station, are to appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court today on summonses alleging that they assaulted a member of the public in Mayfair last January.

A senior officer stationed at West End Central police station has been investigating the allegations.

Register to be made of children at risk

Mr Gary Eugene Gorman, aged 29, described by his solicitor as a former chaplain of St Hugh's College, Oxford, admitted at Marlborough Street Magistrates Court yesterday, the theft of 10 antique books worth a total of £940. Sentence was deferred and he was remanded on bail until January 22.

The committee consists of welfare officials, doctors, psychiatrists, dentists, officials of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and representatives of the nursing, police, proba-

A man found dead in a ditch at Cambridge 11 days ago was Robert Gary Rogers, aged 28, a postgraduate student at Trinity College, Cambridge, from New York state, police said last night. *Crime is not suspected.*

The report of a government inquiry into Maria Colwell's death has still not been published, but Mr Denis Allen, director of social services for East Sussex, said: "I am concerned that effective steps should be taken as quickly as possible to improve standards of services."

Wykeham House private school, Carlisle, will not reopen for the autumn term. Rising prices have forced the 58-year-old school to close permanently.

He emphasized that staff should have time to work with care and thoroughness.

British Leyland yesterday denied that its Cowley car plant was a "skiver's paradise" as alleged earlier by Mr Graham Smith, a Conservative MP. A Communist has made a study of the company. It accused Mr Turner of "gross distortion" but one of its executives admitted that it was a labour surplus area.

Mr Turner said in a BBC radio interview that Cowley workers had told him that men in one department went to bed at 11.15, a little over two hours of a night shift; one man sunbathed at work and there were stories of card schools and working "one hour on one off".

Mr Turner said the plant could function adequately with only half its present work force, he alleged.

The company replied that such a statement demonstrated Mr Turner's ignorance of the realities of manufacturing.

Mr D. D. Ford, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, also rejected Mr Turner's allegation.

Mr Geoffrey Whalen, personnel director of British Leyland's body and assembly divisions, said there was a pool of extra men who were not fully employed, but that it might retain them until it can find them new jobs", he said.

There were other reasons for some of the men not having work, including a shortage of parts because of the three-day week.

Mr Jack Reid, who used to

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Dick Taverner, QC, Democratic Labour MP for Lincoln, yesterday dismissed as "totally unfounded" reports that he might fight the next general election as a Liberal.

After a two-and-a-half hour private meeting with 250 members of his association on Tuesday, he said he had discussed with the Liberal Party the possibility of an alliance.

"It became clear that a formal alliance, with mutual support, must mean accepting the Liberal whip, although the Liberal Party is a democratic Labour candidate," he said.

"The association feels that in present circumstances this would mean the loss of our separate identity and voted three to one against forming an immediate alliance with the Liberals."

Mr Taverner said he would confidently fight alone in the next general election. He predicted that after it the Labour Party would no longer be able to contain its fundamental divisions and would split irrevocably.

By Our Political Staff

The activities of General Sir Walter Walker, and Colonel David Stirling and their supporters were criticized yesterday by Mr Rippon, Opposition spokesman for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

There was danger, he said in well-intentioned but misguided efforts to create pressure groups "to save Britain". Those who wanted to help the nation would do better to work through the political parties and organizations.

Mr Rippon, who was speaking at Stamfordham, Northumberland, added: "There is certainly need to mobilize voluntary efforts more effectively to deal with civil emergencies at any time, from flood disasters to home defence. But I believe the only valid organization for the Government itself or under its authority and approval.

"The Conservative Party must emphasize its determination that the Territorial Army, special constabulary, civil defence, and similar organizations should be strengthened."

People must not be "trapped into" anything by the Benns and Scanlons" who would force Britain to step down from the pages of history into an abyss of social and industrial con-

they be thrown off balance by the panicmongers, whether they be on the Stock Exchange or anywhere else.

Many people, he said, felt badly treated, and with good reason. They were those whose savings and standard of living had been eroded by excessive demands made at their expense.

Party leaders criticised: Tory leaders were criticised for "retreating before union militancy", in a speech yesterday by Mr Robert McCreddie, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar.

Speaking at Brentwood, he said: "It really is not good enough for Labour ministers to ridicule the development of parliamentary organisations in this country without understanding what helps them to flourish."

The most significant political development of the moment was the loss of confidence of many middle class and professional and managerial people in the future of parliamentary government. They saw all-powerful unions threatening their way of life, but lacked the conviction that there were democratic means of opposing them.

By Michael Horsnell

Lord Longford, who is convening a conference next month on the economic situation, has dissipated himself from the other private groups of people who are offering help and advice to the Government in the event of a national emergency.

The all-day conference, on the theme "The Crisis Decrees" at Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, will lead to the formation of an organization dedicated to help to overcome the nation's economic difficulties.

Lord Longford, who will be chairman of the conference, said yesterday: "To avoid misunderstanding I must totally and absolutely dissociate our initiative from those attributed to General Walker and Colonel Stirling.

"They have proved their patriotism in many ways, and their ideas are still valued in some ambiguity, but we are completely opposed to anything that remotely resembles a paramilitary force or private Army. Activities of this kind can only serve to inflame and exacerbate divisions. We are concerned by reasonable discussion to encourage national unity of a non-political kind.

of an organization to the Almighty, but I would be utterly opposed to anything paramilitary and outside party politics. The movement would be based on service and self-sacrifice."

Colonel David Stirling, leader of the GB 75 organization, and General Sir Walter Walker, whose Civil Assistance group intends to maintain a service in the event of crippling strikes, have denied paramilitarism and subversive intentions.

Lord Longford said that of the many people expected to attend the conference a few had written advocating a new form of government but none had suggested a paramilitary solution to Britain's difficulties.

He added: "I have found a lot of people saying 'Can we do anything before the country goes over the precipice?', and after writing to *The Times* in July about the conference about 800 people wrote to me, and we have had many letters since, but the general feeling was 'We will put up with petrol rationing, for instance, that is something that the Government can use to formulate a policy.'"

Continued from page 1

£1,000 of local government spending, of which over 60 per cent is borne by the Exchequer. The Government would like to transfer will take about £400m (equivalent to less than 2p on the income tax) out of the rates and that would apply from next election and that the Conservatives win it.

Expenditure on the police and fire services would also come from the Exchequer, taking further sum out of the rates.

At present the domestic rate payers pay just over £1,000m a year towards local government. That is equivalent to about 4p on income tax or 4 per cent on VAT.

The Conservative aim, having raised the rate under the interim bill, as Mrs Thatcher

explained, is to abolish the domestic rating system within the "normal lifetime of a parliament".

"It will be replaced by taxes more broadly based and related to people's ability to pay," the policy document says.

The intention will be to retain a measure of financial independence for local authorities in such a way that they are responsible to those they tax; to ensure that the government has a way of controlling total public expenditure, including that of local authorities, so that the burden of the whole taxation system is not so great that it deprives people of incentives or the means to fend for themselves.

Rather reticent on the alternative, Mr Thatcher said he did not want to pronounce

before the present inquiry into local government finance reports. That is due by the end of 1975, and Mrs Thatcher hopes it will be sooner.

She said that she personally was against local income tax, and pointed to the Conservatives' proposals in the 1971 green paper on alternative sources of local revenue. They include, apart from local income tax, a new local property value-added tax, local employment or payroll tax, motor fuel and vehicle duty.

Mrs Thatcher agreed that the whole package would increase public expenditure, but not by much. Pegging mortgages would cost an estimated £180m, but that sum should be set against the cost, for example, of municipalisation.

Commenting on the proposals, a Building Societies' Association spokesman said:

don official said: "Obviously we would welcome anything that would make it easier for people to buy houses. We have not seen these proposals before and we are not sure of the details."

The present mortgage rate of 11 per cent was in many ways too low, he said. They were paying investors 7½ per cent but not enough cash was coming in. "We need the money in order to provide the service which is demanded of us."

Mr David Petri, for the National Association of Ratepayers' Action Groups, welcomed the abolition of the rate-capping policy, but removing existing rates has been pressed upon all three party leaders during recent weeks, and it appears that the Conservatives have met

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary-elect of the National

Union of Teachers, said the Conservative plan to transfer teachers' salaries to the Exchequer was highly disturbing to the education service and threatened the independence of local government.

"It raises the whole question of the contractual status of teachers," he said. "At the moment they are local government employees. If they are taken under the Conservatives become civil servants? It also raises the whole spectre of government interference in schools, not only as regards staffing but also in matters of curriculum."

Mr Dick Sinfield, president of the House Builders Federation, said the proposals to help more people to buy their own homes would do nothing to increase private house building activity."

Leading article, page 15

From Robert Fisk

Unionists in Northern Ireland believe that there is no chance that Mr Powell will stand for a Westminster seat in Ulster in the next general election, but that he may appear as a candidate within the next 48 hours.

It was revealed yesterday that he offered a safe Ulster seat in the province by a sitting member only last night and that Mr Powell said he would stand in Northern Ireland provided the vacancy was specified for him.

Many Unionists believe that Captain L. P. S. Orr, the member for Down, South, will choose not to contest the election and that Mr Powell, who is arriving in Ulster for a speaking engagement tomorrow, will submit an application to the local unionist association.

Down, South could go Mr Powell with a permanent base for his future political headquarters.

Whether he intends to do more than make a speech next night remains unsure. A London home yesterday replied when asked about the prospect of an Ulster seat will not suggest on hypothetical suggestions.

The official Unionist Party one of the three "Unionist groups which are allied to the banner of the United Kingdom Unionist Council, is able to say that Mr Powell is not a candidate in Northern Ireland. The other five are split between Mr Craig's and Mr Pakenham. Mr Harry West, Unionist Party leader, was probably not mind so much as to say that he saw no reason why Mr Powell should cross his own political career.

Powellite plea: Mr Tapsell, Conservative MP for Northampton, Northampton, said yesterday he had called on constituents in Louth, where Mr Percy Archer has decided to stand and Mr Powell or Sir Christopher Soames for the general election (a Staff Reporter writes).

Mr Tapsell sent a 124-line telegram to Louth urging voters to elect Sir Christopher Soames, chairman of the Henry Sharples, chairman of the Louth constituency party, he was concerned that the gram had been released to press without warning.

He suggested that Mr Tapsell might be able to do more in favour of Mr Powell or Christopher and take a place in the queue for Louth.

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party's festo drafting committee to meet today and tomorrow and the party hopes to have a document ready by the end. It will be submitted at the joint meeting of the Council and the party's National Executive Committee.

The party's proposals are those which were considered at the meeting of its home policy committee last night. The committee had before it the report of a working party on devolution and the document was accepted and issued next week.

The document accepts the central principle of all elected assemblies for Scotland and Wales. It gives an indication of the scope for consideration later of devolution of power to the regions of England.

From Our Correspondent Salisbury

A father accused of neglecting his four young children, told magistrates yesterday that he was "cheesed off" with the situation in which he had found himself.

He and his wife have pleaded not guilty to four charges of wilfully neglecting their four children, aged six months and 12 years, who, at the opening of the proceedings on Tuesday, were alleged to have been living in filth and squalor.

Cross-examined by Mr Robert Beecroft, for the prosecution, the husband said both he and

William Ubique Dwyer, aged

Described as a civil servant, Mr Dwyer gave his address in court as Wynford Road, north London, although he was said on the charge sheet to be of no fixed address.

ing words at Windsor Great Park on Tuesday with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, assault on Alan Roy Chivers, and two offences of damaging glass panes valued at £96, the property of Thames Valley police authority.

Mr Dwyer discharged his solicitor, Mr Anthony Burton, to represent himself.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

The following have been

Mr Ronald Gould (Conservative) for Liverpool, Walton, a present held for Labour by Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Industry, with a majority of 8,216.

for Sheffield, Park, at present held for Labour by Mr Frederick Mulley, Minister for Transport, with a majority of 22,677.

Mr Stephen Osborne (Liberal) for Brighton Kemp-town, at present held for the Conservatives by Mr Andrew Bowden with a majority of 4,020.

bought from Oxfam and jumble sales. Asked why he had not


He denied leaving the children alone in the house for a long time. Asked why he had put a bar on the door, he said that one of the bedrooms in his Salisbury council house, he said it was to stop his son from going downstairs to take sweets.

Dr Joan Norris, the children's family doctor, called by the defence, said she had found nothing to show that the children were neglected, but the family doctor seemed much help in running the house.

The names of the parents have been omitted because the magistrates ruled at an earlier hearing that nothing should be published that might lead to identification of the children.

The hearing continues today.

FOR ALL THE NEW
OMEGA
ELECTRONICS



CONSULT THE EXPERTS
Watches of Switzerland
LTD

**MAIN LONDON SHOWROOM: 18 NEW BOND ST. W1
AND BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN**
send for free colour brochure

Have you heard what's happened to watches lately?



P.T.O.

mmmmmmmmmmmmmm...



This is the high precision sound of an Omega f300. One of the most accurate watches ever made for under £70.

The Omega f300 is so accurate that it can be tuned to you—and the way you wear it—to give you an accuracy of within one minute a month.

This kind of precision was made possible with the help of two tiny bits of genius.

First—this amazing contrivance. It is, believe it or not, a tuning fork—actual size. A very special tuning fork that Omega developed in this rather curious shape to neutralise the force of gravity—so you never lose tiny fractions of a second

when you make a sudden arm movement.

This Omega tuning fork oscillates 300 times a second. Compare this with an ordinary watch, which merely ticks 2.5 to 5 times a second. The difference between these two rates of oscillation accounts for the startling difference in accuracy between the f300 and an ordinary watch.

The second tiny miracle is this: a minuscule battery no bigger than our illustration. It provides the motive power for the f300, replacing the old-fashioned, hand-wound mainspring you find in conventional watches.

All you ever need do about powering this wonderful watch is have your jeweller replace the battery every year or so (an operation that takes just a couple of minutes).

The result of all this is a watch more reliable than any you've ever known.

Now we've told you what's happened to watches lately. But you owe it to yourself to hear it at first hand. Drop into your Omega jeweller and ask to hear the beautiful sound of the amazing Omega f300.

There's a range from £61.50. The model illustrated is £83.00.


OMEGA
Electronic
The most accurate watches
in the world.

67-74 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8RS.

صكّة من الاصل

HOME NEWS

Ban visiting football supporters, club secretary suggests

A nationwide ban by clubs on all visiting supporters was suggested yesterday by the secretary of a second-division club as a way of stopping football violence.

"It might cut attendances but might also encourage people to stay away to avoid violence return to the grounds", Mr. Marston, secretary of Birmingham County Football Club, said in Nottingham.

"The trouble at grounds must be caused when rival clubs meet each other", he added. "One group of supporters was the ground there would be trouble."

Mr. Marston said that a proposal the previous day by Mr. Well, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, that supporters should be issued with identity cards could pose difficulties for clubs and would be difficult to enforce.

His view was shared by Geoffrey Woodcock, chairman of Peterborough United, third division club. "The identity card would be impossible to implement, even for clubs such as Peterborough, where average attendance was about 10,000."

Mr. Woodcock said his club had ban any troublemaker who was ejected from the club and one man who boasted local paper that he went to a game only to fight had been barred.

Eddie Chapman, secretary of West Ham, referring to the suggestion by Mr. Howell about admission to "people appear to be dressed for a fight" commented: "Some of us know who the ringleaders but others do not; it could mean dressed in a bowler hat."

Peter Barnes, Leyton secretary, said: "I have been running successfully for years, identity cards for supporters and the like are all suggestions; but how they are enforced without an enormous number of men?"

Mr. Barnes said he had little to say with our supporters and do not to take any more steps to it hooliganism until we heard from the Football Association or Football League.

Peter Robinson, secretary of Liverpool, said: "We do not see the full import of the

Shortage in hospitals means prison for sick man

A young man in need of medical help was sent to prison yesterday because a mental hospital was short of staff.

Dr. A. Montague, consultant psychiatrist at Napsbury mental hospital, St Albans, said at Highgate Magistrates' Court, London, that he could not take the boy because he had not enough staff.

The doctor agreed that Michael Towell, aged 19, of Cornwall Avenue, Church End, Finchley, was in need of treatment, but said he was violent and he could not provide a place without danger to his staff and other patients.

Mr. Ronald Moss, for the defence, said: "It is not the doctor's fault, but if that is the position of the mental health service we are in a very sorry state."

Mr. Alfred Finer, the chairman, told Mr. Towell: "Because of the state of your problem we have got to make a decision. It seems to us right to sentence you to six months in prison in the hope that your case will come to the attention of the Home Secretary."

Mr. Towell had pleaded guilty on July 29 to a charge of indecent exposure. He had two previous convictions, one for violence, and Dr. Montague agreed yesterday that Mr. Towell had been a patient at Napsbury in the past.

Mr. Moss referred to a report from a Dr. Dexter, at Ashford remand centre, in which, he said, the doctor thought the defendant was in urgent need of treatment. But, he added, the court could not make an order under the Mental Health Act unless a hospital previously agreed to take the patient.

Dr. Montague said: "I do not think anybody is disagreeing that he needs treatment, but to give him proper treatment you have to have staff."

Asked by Mr. Finer where the defendant could go, the doctor mentioned three other mental hospitals in the area, but said the matter should go before the regional board. During a short adjournment, contact was made with Friern Hospital but in vain.

Mr. Moss said he had written to Mrs. Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and added: "It is an unfortunate set of events."

Dr. Montague said: "I am going to press the regional board. I am very unhappy about it."

Mr. P. Towell, the defendant's father, commented later: "As parents we are very bewildered by the whole experience. I think it is an appalling reflection on society."



Passengers, a telephone and a minibus, three elements in the dial-a-ride experiment which begins at Harlow, Essex, on Saturday. It is hoped to fill a gap between cars and conventional buses.

Move to arrest ministers fails

An application for the arrest of Mr. Jenkins, the Home Secretary, under the 1951 Statute of Treason was rejected by Derby magistrates yesterday. Warrants were requested also for the arrest of Mrs. Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, and Sir William Armstrong, lately Head of the Home Office Civil Service.

Mr. Stuart Gibson, secretary of the United Party, which is based in Derby, applied for the warrants on the ground that the granting of an amnesty to illegal immigrants and of British Nationality to known revolutionaries amounted to treason.

MP's appeal for canvassers fails

Sir Harmer Nicholls, Conservative MP for Peterborough, appealed for a thousand volunteers to canvass 40,000 families in the city to seek their views on capital punishment, a coalition government and other issues, but only 20 people came forward.

Sir Harmer, who is faced with a £900 bill for advertising the plan, said: "It seems that people merely want to moan and groan."

Labour calls for £50m injection into Scotland

An annual injection of £50m to help the economy of west central Scotland was proposed by the Scottish Council of the Labour Party yesterday.

It said that at least that sum was needed for the area, which contains about half of Scotland's five million people, to provide investment in transport, housing, industry and environmental improvements.

The proposal was contained in a document published in response to a report by the west central Scotland planning team, which comprises representatives of local authorities, Scottish Office officials and nominees of the Secretary of State. The report, published in April, was entitled *A Plan for Action*.

The Labour Party said it could not agree with the team's main concept of a special development authority for the area. It argued that it was not realistic and that the job could best be done by a Scottish development agency financed by oil revenues, as proposed by the Government.

The role of the authority suggested by the planning experts would overlap and be incompatible with the agency and with the Government's proposed national enterprise board.

West central Scotland would be the chief focus of activity for the agency. As a result, the sums available could be much more generous than the extra £9m envisaged in the report.

The party agreed with the report that employment prospects depended predominantly on encouraging indigenous industry rather than incoming industry. But it added that the report took no account of some of the possibilities for attracting industry included in the proposals for the enterprise board.

The council said it was concerned that the long-term unemployed should be given opportunities in private industry, and suggested that a generous rehabilitation and retraining grant should be payable to employers taking on those out of work for more than 26 weeks.

Hired man is believed to have killed girl's lover

A hired killer may have murdered a man who died from 33 stab wounds, Birmingham Coroner's Court was told yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that Iqbal Ali, aged 37, of Alston Street, Ladywood, was murdered by a person or persons unknown.

The court was told that Mr. Ali, who had had an affair with a girl, aged 16, was found lying in a pool of blood in his bedroom on June 7.

Mr. Habib Ullah, of Dorking Grove, Birmingham, said some Asian men had gone to Mr. Ali's house and asked if he would marry the girl but he had refused. He had agreed that the girl's family would be disgraced if he rejected the proposal.

Det. Chief Inspector Patrick McCaughy was asked by Mr. George Billington, the coroner, if someone might have been hired to commit the murder as the girl and her family had left England three months before the attack.

Mr. McCaughy replied: "I have not ruled out the possibility."

The coroner told the jury that the girl had been pestering Mr. Ali with telephone calls to his place of work and to his home. Referring to love letters written to Mr. Ali by the girl, he added: "She was writing these letters in Western eyes, but in Eastern eyes they were compromising."

In brief

Girl swallowed stolen ring

A girl, aged 17, swallowed a diamond-and-sapphire ring she had stolen from a jeweller's shop and the police did not find it until they took her to a hospital for X-ray examination some days later. Mr. Richard Hodgson, for the prosecution, said at Bradford Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Lyn Hardy, unemployed, of Tees Street, Bradford, pleaded guilty to stealing the ring and was fined £20. Mr. Hodgson said a surgeon at Bradford Royal Infirmary removed the ring, which had been returned to the jeweller.

Shoplifter fined £400

Miss Zohreh Majidi, aged 20, said to be the daughter of an Iranian government official, was fined £400 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for stealing items worth £28.50 from a New Bond Street store. She was said to have about £550 in sterling and other currencies when arrested.

Policemen commended

Three policemen were honoured in London yesterday with certificates of commendation for arresting a man armed with a meat cleaver. They are Sergeant David Higgins, aged 30, and Police Constables George Ward, aged 29, and Philip Green, aged 33, from Acton police station.

Wallies disappear

Bailiffs from the Department of the Environment who went to Stonehenge yesterday to evict the Wallies found that the group, who said they would fight the authorities with love, had disappeared from the camp site they had occupied since Midsummer Day.

Free holiday offer

A Yorkshire building company is offering a trip round the world to anyone who buys an £8,000 plot of land from it. Jardale Ltd, of Oxenhope, near Keighley, found it could not sell three plots at Wainstalls for £12,000.

World trip off

Patrick Halliday's plan to sail round the world with his family in a catamaran ended after a trip down the Channel from Falmouth to Chichester had taken three weeks. His wife, Patricia, aged 30, of Bognor, said yesterday.

Crash kills 2 women

Two women died and four men were injured, two seriously, when their car crashed on the M4 near Tormarton, Gloucestershire, yesterday. All were Chinese, believed to be in restaurant work.



Graduation Day

The excitement of the great day can be quite intense, particularly after maybe months of waiting. And whether

the honour has been awarded in appreciation by your company, or is unashamedly self-bestowed, the pleasure and sense of achievement is the same.

There is nothing quite like a Jaguar; and no other car offers the same combination of superb engineering,

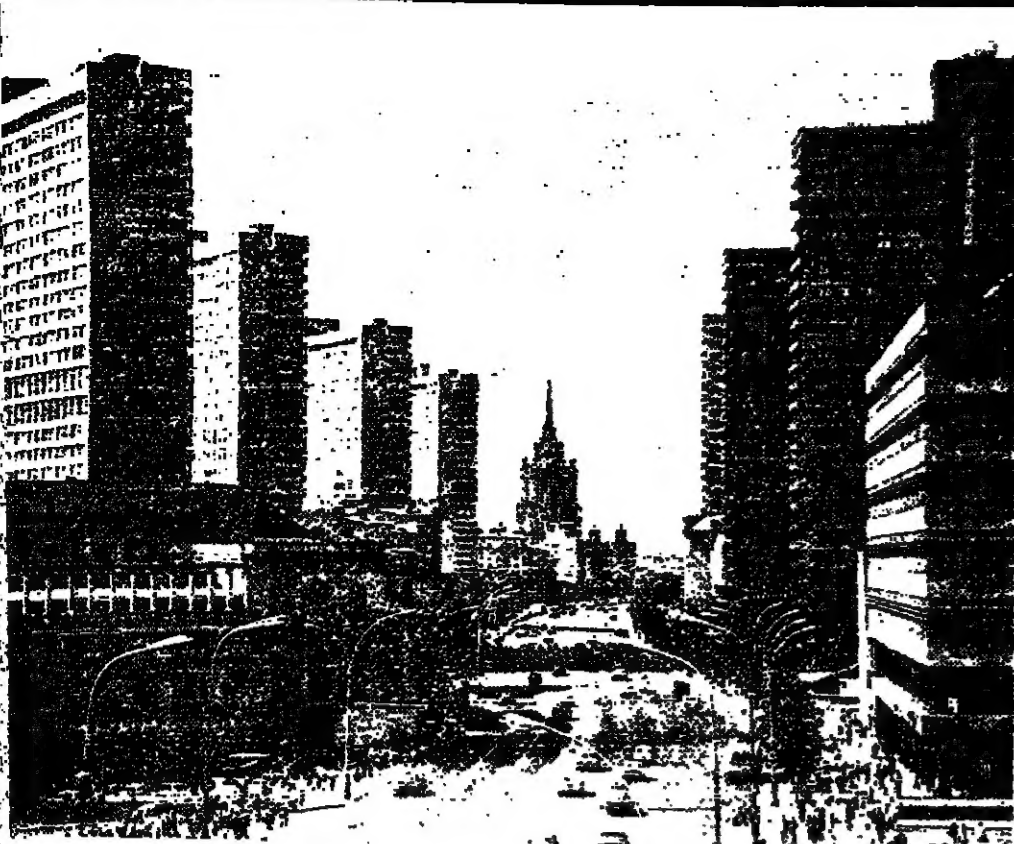
excellent finish and almost legendary value. Once you have driven one, nothing less will ever do.

On graduation day, you can be proud to be a man of letters: in the rarefied world of fine cars, there are no letters more worthy than 'XJ'.



Jaguar

OVERSEAS



birthday cake architecture of the old Ukraine hotel in the background
s the city away as Moscow, viewed along westernized Kalinin Prospekt.

r Sadat ys Russia oke its ms pledge

On Aug. 28—President today accused the Soviet of failing to honour its arms commitments to He told Egyptian news- editors that "besides the of arms during October, I not receive any of the that should have been id to us by the end of ear, according to con- signed with the Soviet

said, too, that the Rus- did not "replace our n war planes during the

dent Sadat said he in- to resign as Prime r, a post he has held farch last year, but did when

Aug. 28.—King Faisal Arabia has hinted that reduce his efforts to Arab oil prices unless ited States puts more s on Israel for a Middle ace settlement.

industry sources said that 'ing was sent in a mes- livered to President Ford ington last night by Mr al Saif, the Saudi i Minister of State for Affairs.—Reuter.

Cypriot leaders fall out over UN call

From Peter Strafford
New York, Aug. 28

Cyprus has asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the situation of about 200,000 refugees said to have been driven from their homes as a result of the Turkish invasion. The meeting is expected to be held tomorrow.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, returned to New York last night from his trip to the area, and was taken to hospital almost immediately with an attack of severe gastritis. He is expected to leave hospital in a few days.

Nice President of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, challenged Clerides to take the island's problems before the United Nations. "Mr Clerides has no authority to call such a meeting without my approval or signature," he said.

Cyprus was reported to be "completely quiet" for the first time in several days as efforts intensified at the diplomatic level for a settlement of the crisis. "There have been no reports of firing for 24 hours," the United Nations peace force spokesman said.

New mainland Greek officers are being drafted into the

Cypriot National Guard and moves are being made to disarm paramilitary groups in the island such as the extreme right-wing Eoka B.

The new officers will replace Greek officers associated with last month's coup against Archbishop Makarios and strengthen the hand of President Clerides. A self-styled Eoka B officer suggested that Greek Cypriot guerrillas may attempt Palestine guerrilla commando-type tactics abroad to drive Turkish forces out of Cyprus.

Athens: Dr Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, has promised that the United States would take "drastic action" if Turkey tried to occupy more territory in Cyprus. "The United States favours an independent Cyprus," he added.

The warning was reported by the Washington correspondent of the daily *Acropolis*, who was present when Dr Kissinger received a delegation of American Cypriots in Cyprus to protest against his alleged anti-Greek bias.

Istanbul: Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, told a cheering crowd today: "The Cyprus operation was not a conquest but a national duty. Furthermore it was a duty towards humanity. It is now easier to obtain a definite result in Cyprus."

Greeks try to find the cost of revolt

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Aug. 28

Eight months after the Polytechnic Revolt which began a chain of events leading to the collapse of the Greek dictatorship, the cost in lives is still not known. The official list gave 13 dead, but rumours spoke of hundreds, many buried in mass graves.

The Ministry of Public Order has begun a discreet inquiry to find the facts about the eventful week between November 17 when police guns and army tanks quelled the student-worker rebellion in central Athens, and November 25 when the military police of Brigadier Ioannidis moved in and seized power.

Rumours that more than 13 died were denied by the then government, whose chief spokesman challenged anyone to report unrecorded casualties to the International Red Cross in Athens.

It was later found that the International Red Cross office in Athens had been closed since 1971. But those who claimed there had been many more victims have not come forward, although the Greek newspapers carry frequent reports about the "epic of the Polytechnic".

The first call for the immediate return of King Constantine to Greece came today from Mr Spyros Theotokis, a former Greek Foreign Minister, who returned to his native Corfu after seven years of self-imposed exile abroad.

Mr Theotokis said that while support for the Government of Mr Karamanlis in this critical hour was a duty, he believed that it was unacceptable that the King should remain in exile when Greeks, one by one, were returning to the homeland.

"I believe the King should return at once and the Greek people should be called upon later to declare its will on the constitutional issue, just as the King himself has asked," Mr Theotokis added.

The Karamanlis Government has restored the 1952 constitution which proclaims Greece a monarchy but has held the provisions concerning the King in abeyance. It has promised to allow the Greeks to determine the future of the monarchy by vote.

King Constantine, who fled the country on December 13, 1967, after an attempt to overthrow the dictatorship, lives in England. The monarchy was abolished on June 1, 1973, by the then dictator, Mr George Papadopoulos, who proclaimed himself President of the republic.



**Do you know how many special interests
you can follow at home with
BBC educational television and radio?**

See details of new programmes and Publications in the special supplement in this week's Radio Times.
Write for further information to: Educational Broadcasting Information (30/BC), BBC, London, W1A 1AA.

lemma for Britain on unwanted Asians

ed from page 1

since restrictions were ed in the Immigration sed by the last Labour ent in 1968. Although is have been kept a secret, even the terms of and their legal it is understood to tain in breach of three provisions of the con- These are Article 14, that there shall be no nation on the grounds colour or national Article 3 which pro- individuals from degradation, and Article 8, guarantees the right to fe.

British Government now s dilemma of upsetting ters in Europe by g the immigration laws potentially unpopular As a ce relations experts in expect any move to eld until after a gen- tion.

Labour Party's firm ent to oppose restric- the free entry of East Asians is clearly stated position Green Paper d in 1972. One impor- commendation stated: "The United Kingdom should accept no citizens of overseas who have no colonial, other citizenship ave the right of free Britain on the same other United Kingdom

London a minister d that there was con- pressure inside the nary Labour Party to a clause implemented. becomes an election, should pressure heavily our position clearly e said. "The present e of the East African assport holders is both wrong and out of line international agree-

90,000 Asians remain enya, some 24,000 hold passports and the event to settle in Britain; present rate of entry it e about four years to e backlog. In addition, 15,000 British pass- ders are living in ring Tanzania, some e possibility of impric- because of the loss of rants and the delay in owed to enter Britain. emaining 66,000 Asians a all those local cit- after independence the long term, face the ous problems. Few ser that General Amin attempt to distinguish one type of Asian and when ordering his pulsion, an action still enthusiastically here ordinary Africans.

know that we are only izens and there ceven than a handful of us not realize that the will be on the wall one be owner of a bustling

Nairobi photographic shop said: "What we don't know is when or where we will all go."

As a result of British fears of a mass Asian influx, the number of vouchers issued to heads of families in a year is limited to 3,000 which is shared throughout all parts of the world except India, which gets 500. Most go to Kenya, but the exact total remains a closely guarded Home Office secret.

At any one time more than 2,000 British Asians are waiting in the queue here for their vouchers. Because of the system, the majority have to wait between a year and 18 months without employment, living on their savings or on charity. The men can be seen at any time of day loitering aimlessly around the shops where they used to work before their licences and permits were withdrawn as part of Kenya's Africanization policy.

Recent attempts have been made by the British High Commission to alleviate the problem of the destitute, who are supposed to owe to the head of the queue. But the problem has not been solved completely. In the biggest Hindu temple in Mombasa, one room is piled with sacks of rice and flour used to provide a subsistence diet for the 150 British passport holders who have no other means of support.

These families live in small rooms in the old quarter of the town and are provided with a monthly allowance of £18 to cover rent and school fees. Few have any certainty about when they will receive their voucher.

Many Asian community leaders are highly critical of the attitude of the British High Commission, whose seven immigration counters are besieged daily by scores of passport holders with little understanding of the labyrinthine regulations which govern their future. The leaders accuse the British of discrimination and individual officers of deliberate obstruction.

These claims are denied vigorously by the High Commission staff, who maintain that every effort is made to keep the queue moving as swiftly as possible. But one high ranking official in the immigration section admitted that he did not think that British public opinion would tolerate the continuing influx of Asians for much longer.

"The biggest mistake was made in 1947 when I was still a young naval officer," he told me. "Artlee started to give India away as fast as he could without enough proper thought for the future. As a result, far too many loopholes were left to allow these people into Britain."

Among the passport holders themselves, the commonest complaint is the enforced unemployment which causes a general air of demoralization

and wastes funds which they believe could otherwise be used to give them a fresh start in Britain.

Mr Mohander Kalsi was a professional hunter until his permit was withdrawn, and has been waiting for more than 10 months for his entry voucher. A tall and articulate man of 41, he maintains that during the time he has spent most of his savings supporting his wife and six children. "When I eventually get to England, I shall have no money left at all," he said. "Which means that I shall have no alternative but to go and live with my brother in Leicester—although I know it is overcrowded and that the people do not want us there."

It is not difficult in Kenya to find British citizens whose living conditions are much worse than those of Mr Kalsi and the middle class Asians like him who have maintained sufficient funds to see them through the waiting period.

The poor contrast sharply with the affluent businessmen still making profits and incurring increasing resentment from the Africans badly hit by inflation. Earlier this month a severe Government warning was issued to Asian traders who tried to stay in business after their licences had been withdrawn.

Mr Khadim Mir has been out of work since his job as a railway maintenance engineer was Africanized early in 1966. Since then he has been struggling to convince the British High Commission that his colonial passport entitled him to a passport proper and the right to live in Britain. Last month, after help from a Labour MP, he finally succeeded—and now faces the prospect of at least another year's enforced idleness before his voucher is granted.

Like many other Asians in Kenya with nationality problems, Mr Mir clutches on to anything which he thinks might help to prove his stake in Britain. In his case it is a battered cardboard box of Second World War medals and a faded orange Army record book to prove that he served with the British Army in the Burma campaign.

In a cramped two-room flat, he now waits with his wife and three teenage sons for the arrival of definite news about his voucher; his savings have long since been eroded in his eight years of unemployment, and he now lives on a pension of £17 a month and an allowance from his brother.

As British citizens, none of his sons can get jobs or learn a trade. "All we can do is sit around and dream of England," the eldest said. "It is not much fun without money, but at least we know we will get there in the end."

The Asians in Kenya who are in the worst position are those British subjects who

have lost their documents and are unable to prove their nationality to any of the relevant authorities. Like the stateless refugees left in European camps after the Ugandan crisis, they remain unwanted by every government.

In the suburb of Pangani, only a few minutes drive from the towering office blocks of central Nairobi, Mr. Bharti Shandim lives in a squalor with his bedridden wife and six children. His colonial passport (containing the stamped insertion "British Subject by Birth") was stolen during a robbery in the mid-1960s. With it went all his other personal documents and any apparent chance of persuading the British Government to look into his case for a voucher.

On the day I visited their communal lodging, the Shandim family had been food for 24 hours. Without proper clothing and sharing filthy makeshift bunks, all eight—including a pretty 19-year-old daughter—lived in a stone-floored room measuring 18ft by 8ft. There was no electricity and the only sanitation consisted of three blocked toilet holes shared with more than 80 other people. Flies and vermin were everywhere and the entrance steps covered in vomit.

In spite of repeated requests to the High Commission, Mr Shandim—cannot persuade anyone there to review his case or even search for his name on the records. Prevented from working because of his lack of citizenship, he lives by begging and the occasional food donation from friends. Pointing to his undernourished family, he said: "If someone doesn't agree to look for that file soon, I am afraid that we will all die in this place."

With the shortage of expert welfare bodies, the language difficulties and the heavy burden on the High Commission staff, one of the main problems of the British Asians here is lack of information. There is widespread ignorance about conditions in Britain, about the complex details of immigration law, the reasons for its imposition and about the negotiations now taking place in Strasbourg to bring it into line with the Human Rights Convention.

Nowhere was this more apparent than in a small flat in the shadow of Mombasa's sports stadium, where Mrs T. Nabathia, a widow and her four children were busy packing in preparation for their journey to England—their voucher safely secured.

"We have only got about £50 between us and no house to go to in Britain," she told me. "But my relatives assure me that for the first few months we will be able to live in one of those camps which your Government built for the refugees from Uganda."

Important news from Barclaycard.



From Monday next, 2nd September, Barclaycard will, on certain conditions, GUARANTEE Barclays cheques. The introduction of this cheque guarantee facility in addition to the credit card service will make Barclaycard unique as a dual-purpose card.

Retailers

EVERY retail and service establishment in the British Isles will receive guaranteed payment of Barclays Bank cheques which are supported by a Barclaycard — subject to the conditions given below.

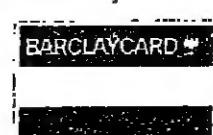
Cardholders who Bank with Barclays

ALL Barclaycard holders who have a personal account with Barclays Bank Limited, or a United Kingdom Branch of Barclays Bank International Limited, will be able to use Barclaycard as a cheque guarantee card — subject to the conditions given below.

Conditions

1. The cheque guarantee facility applies only to Barclaycard holders drawing personal cheques on Branches of Barclays Bank Ltd, or Barclays Bank International Ltd, in the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
2. It applies to current Barclaycards whether or not a note referring to the additional service appears on the reverse.
3. All cheques must be signed in the presence of the retailer, and the signature must agree with the signature on the Barclaycard.
4. The retailer must write the Barclaycard number on the back of the cheque.
5. No cheque may exceed £30 and only one cheque may be issued in settlement of any one transaction.
6. The expiry date on the Barclaycard must not have passed.
7. Any cheque so guaranteed cannot, for any reason, be countermanded by the drawer.
8. The facility is limited to use within the British Isles, and comes into effect on Monday, 2nd September, 1974.

Barclaycard's primary function, as a credit card, is unaffected by the introduction of this additional facility.



Britain's first dual-purpose Bank Card.

**Personal
Social Services
Council**

Anti-social contract Britain can do without

It is only an age despairing of the weakness of government and mesmerized by the power of trade unions which would let the union leaders acquire for themselves the "social contract" as if this contract were first discovered as a means for trade unions to determine government policy.

The idea of the social contract goes back to the Greek Sophists but it reached its greatest currency in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the writings of Thomas, Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

The social contract was an attempt to defend the legitimacy of government by looking not at divine right but at the natural needs of men. Hobbes contrasted the hypothetical state of nature where life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" with the security which arose from civil society. It was because of the advantages of such civil society that men agreed to surrender their right to defend their own liberty into the hands of a sovereign, who was henceforth absolute, on the sole condition that the laws of the citizen were safeguarded by the sovereign's power. The first requirement of political and moral institutions was thus that they should provide men with security.

John Locke saw all government as a trust, forfeited by a ruler who failed to secure the public good. To Locke the great and chief end of government is the preservation of property. Thomas Jefferson rephrased Locke to put the sovereign power in Parliament and if this failed then people had a right to resort to revolution.

Against this historical background, the purloining of the "social contract" by a minority Labour Government and sectional trade unionists is seen to be the nonsense it is. Like the other famous last territorial claims it is resolutely enunciated by the trade union leaders starting from more equality and higher taxation, proceeding to no choice in medical care and education and going on to whatever their hotheads next want to demand. It has nothing to do with the real social contract which is made between a whole people and the government. Indeed, it is resented by more than half the population as a concession to sectional sectionalism.

The social contract to be efficient only exists where the sovereign government exercises a monopoly of coercion and enforces law on all its citizens. The Labour-unionist social contract seems enforceable on government but not on the trade unions. It is the state of civil society any more than in the state of nature but only in the pre-Garden of Eden society which was said to precede it.

At the same time as the trade union and the Labour Party leaders claim a phoney social contract as their own invention, the real social contract in our society has broken down since the mass of our people now observe that sovereign government has failed to protect their possessions, which include both their persons and their goods. Crime is still rising, having increased 20 per cent this year. Inflation is running at 20 per cent so that people's property in the form of savings and pension rights are being destroyed.

The breakers of the social contract are not those who tried to put a Ford Fiesta into Clay Cross or to bring the state union militants under the sovereign law, but governments which no longer fulfil the obligations which man came into society to obtain. It is the mass of our law-abiding people and not the Clay Cross rebels who must be equated with the Tolpuddle Martyrs and it is the mass of the people who, when driven far enough, will revolt as they have already begun to do by voting against the established parties.

The Conservatives did not lose the February General



Rousseau: The true meaning of the social contract.

Election because they were trying to bring the trade unions within the sovereign law but because it was obvious that the miners were going to succeed through militancy in getting an increase of wages of twice the amount, which was enforced on law-abiding citizens.

The after-tax salaries of the middle classes have not kept up with the cost of living since 1970 while the net income of the miners and of other militant trade unionists has greatly improved. Each apparent increase in salary has lifted the middle class into higher tax brackets while inflation has eroded and destroyed their savings. Higher mortgage interest rates by spendthrift local authorities have already driven such people to despair because the state has done little to protect them and by breaching the social contract has forfeited their loyalty.

The middle classes have also begun to notice that the sovereign law only seems to apply to them. The Clay Cross rebels can defy the law court machinery, and then become unemployed so that their fines cannot be attached to their earnings. Militancy can run rife in the health service and student nurses have to barricade their doors and keep water bombs and fire hoses ready to ward off hospital engineers who want to cut their gas supplies as a weapon in their pay strike. Coal output since April is 10 per cent down on the same period last year despite the huge pay increase, while it appears that the miners ensure there are no stocks of power station coal so that we will shiver in the dark for another four weeks this winter during the annual pay confrontation.

Elsewhere, unlawful strikes are rewarded by the injection of taxpayers' subsidies. It seems beyond the ability of the Greater London Council not to Tube trains but also to have any idea which trains it will cancel.

We should not, therefore, become bemused by the trade union leaders' vague talk of a social contract which is not worth the paper it is not written on. Let us recognize that the real threat to our society is that millions of people are approaching a time when they feel that the genuine social contract has been destroyed.

They could then, after Locke and Jefferson, decide that they will need to resort to revolution. It has happened abroad and it could happen here unless at least one major political party is seen to defend their basic security and compel the sovereign state to guarantee enforcement of the law. The Conservative Party, which could claim Thomas Hobbes as its philosopher, will ignore its historical roots and purpose at its peril. The next general election will be won or lost on this one issue. The Labour Party, pose, not on vague promises in party manifestos.

Rhodes Boyson

Dr Boyson is Conservative MP for Brent North.
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974.

Mr Murray faces the biggest diplomatic test of his year at the head of the TUC

One year on from his unopposed election to the job often likened to a chief of staff of the labour movement, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC this morning takes his first pre-congress meeting of the TUC General Council.

The chief purpose of this two-day session is to take the agenda by the neck and wring some sense out of it. Where possible, speaking practically and politically, motions from different unions on similar issues are merged into composite resolutions ("Composited", in the unlovely phrase of the movement), to maintain the maximum public show of unity when the debates actually take place.

It is often not an easy process, sometimes downright impossible. It tries the diplomatic skills of the TUC general secretary and his staff to find the highest common factor of agreement between such diverse industrial and political interests. It is just about the only test Mr Murray has been called upon to face in his first, turbulent year of office.

However, since he has had first-hand experience of these tricky manoeuvres for some years past, there is no reason to believe that he will miff it now he is in charge. Besides, there is an overriding political imperative at work this year. Having got a Labour government to accept the terms of the TUC's demands (to put it no higher), the unions have no incentive to jeopardize its chances of reelection so soon before the universally expected poll.

To begin with, Mr Murray has aroused a virtual unanimity of praise among the general council for his style; described in the words of one union leader as a mixture of the intellectual grasp of George Woodcock and the down-to-earth approach of Victor Gollancz, his predecessors. The TUC General Council, it might be noted, is no place to look for easy plaudits.

His handling of the miners' strike is singled out as an adroit combination of old-fashioned rhetoric ("we will not allow the Government to make an object lesson of the miners") and a flexible negotiating posture that isolated the Heath administration and cast it as the culprit of the three-day week.

During the February election

campaign, his public statements were low-profile, almost neutral; a constant reiteration that the TUC would negotiate on its own terms with the elected government, whatever its hue. On the hustings his sympathies were clear. He spoke only twice, on Labour platforms in his Essex constituency and in Hampstead.

Since the minority Government took office, the painstaking efforts of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee to rebuild unity between the political and industrial wings of the Labour movement have borne fruit. Whether the fruit has a bitter aftertaste will be determined in Brighton next week. On most issues, the unions are in agreement. Unemployment and the Common Market are bad things; worker

power in industry is a good thing (depending on what you mean by it), and the demise of the Industrial Relations Act is definitely a Good Thing.

But the rough justice of public curiosity, as witnessed by the media, will turn attention away from such core areas of agreement to two issues where the Government's credibility: the social contract and the party-political dimensions of this year's Congress. Anything less than a unanimous vote for the TUC's guidelines on voluntary pay restraint will render it worthless in the eyes of its critics; some unions possibly including the 1,400,000-strong engineers, may vote against the general council's supplementary report *Collective Bargaining and the Social Contract*.



Mr Len Murray: The General Council is no place to look for easy plaudits.

The shifting balance of sea power

Britannia no longer rules the waves. But who does? The answer, according to the latest edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, that annual inventory of seapower, seems to be that none currently wears the crown. The United States Navy, though with only 14 carrier fleets, is at its lowest level for 25 years. The Soviet Navy leads in submarines and missiles. But with the world's monetary system at stake, concludes *Jane's* editor, Capt. John Moore, social and financial pressures may lead to the balance between the world's fleets being completely transformed. In a few years' time, for instance, France should have the strongest navy in Western Europe.

The findings of *Jane's* are of particular interest this year because of differences of opinion in the Pentagon over the power and potential of the Soviet Navy. A recent study by the Office of Programme Analysis and Evaluation advised to the disgust of the naval staff—that the Russian fleet, following a major building programme in the 1950s, now faces the problem of black obsolescence. Capt. Moore's assessment is that the Soviet Navy contains great strengths—including not only a huge submarine fleet and a burgeoning assortment of missiles, but a shore-based air force, a large mine-warfare force, and considerable amphibious capability.

On the other hand there are also important areas of weakness. Among these may be included submarine silencing, anti-submarine warfare, shipborne aircraft, and purpose-built supply ships. Perhaps still more crucial factors in the complex equation, are man-

power and maintenance. About 80 per cent of the junior ratings are three-year conscripts called up at 18. But with difficulties in providing enough experienced senior ratings and staffing a large corps of highly-trained volunteer officers, manpower overall might be an increasing problem for the Soviet High Command.

The Russians are already trying to remove some of these weaknesses. One remedy now being applied is the provision of better supply ships. Another which has attracted more interest is the Kiev, the first of at least two aircraft carriers, which is expected to emerge from the Black Sea in a few months. In its first detailed description of the ship, *Jane's* points to its capacity for an estimated 25 helicopters and 25 fixed-wing, vertical take-off aircraft and to its startling array of 28 57mm guns (American carriers like the Enterprise and the Nimitz have none). But then the 35,000-ton Kiev and its sister ship the Minsk, now under construction, are smoothly described by the Russians as "anti-submarine cruisers"—either to circumvent the Montreux Convention's restrictions on carriers passing through the Dardanelles, or perhaps because they are copying the British.

Even now only one in five Russian surface ships is armed with missiles but their average age is only eight years compared with 15 for the non-missile ships. Only one in four submarines is nuclear powered, but their average age is nine and a half years compared with 16 for the diesel-powered. As Cape Moore points out, assuming a ship's life to average 20 years, a substantial replacement

programme will be needed to maintain the new Soviet world-wide deployment. It is exciting to build a new navy, but it can be exhausting to maintain it.

The United States Navy has been deliberately reduced in size from 1,000 in 1963 to only 514 today. But by disposing of aging vessels, funds have been made available for "an imaginative building programme which in the next six or seven years could provide a fleet more nearly adequate to its country's needs".

Nearer home the vigorous French naval building programme contrasts with that of the Royal Navy, which has still not resolved its shortages of warships and shipborne aircraft. With the *Defence Review* still to come, *Jane's* says that Britain is rapidly reaching the position of "what we have we cannot hold"—including North Sea oil and the second largest indigenous merchant navy in the world.

In looking ahead to critically important shipbuilding programmes in the late seventies, *Jane's* presses the need for original thought to replace some of the stereotyped ideas still in circulation. Inexpensive carriers, new forms of propulsion, the use of liquefied coal by oil deficient countries, new hull forms such as catamarans to provide more space for air power at sea and new forms of submarines are among the ideas which should be explored. Naval planners should look into the future and tactics, not technology, should guide them. *Ships 1974-5* is published by Macdonald and *Jane's* £16.50.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Radical new era for the Jesuits?

The famous—and sometimes notorious—fourth vow of the Jesuits, the vow of personal obedience to the Pope, is to be re-examined by the Society of Jesus as part of the long, hard task it is taking at itself. Is the vow "relevant to the modern age"? How exactly should it be interpreted? With a greater diversity of opinion tolerated in the Roman Catholic church than for many centuries, does it make sense?

The vow dates from the foundation of the Society in the sixteenth century, and has long been a contributory factor to the very slightly sinister image Jesuits have, particularly in predominantly Protestant countries. Some young Jesuits, particularly in America, have refused to take it on principle, preferring to remain in the status of "spiritual coadjutors" who only take the three standard vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

It became an issue of contention at the time of the present Pope's birth control encyclical, when some more conservative Jesuits argued that the vow prohibited any criticism of this ruling.

Understood loosely, the vow of obedience puts at the service of the Pope an army of trained missionaries who can never refuse the most dangerous or personally inconvenient assignments. But taken strictly, it could be taken as an infringement of the rights of conscience, a relic of a more totalitarian age.

The issue will be decided at the Thirty-second General Congress of the Society which starts in December and for which preparations are already well advanced. The vow is one of a number of related issues which have already been hotly debated in

Deficiencies of the Society have become more apparent

the Society's 75 provinces as part of these preparations.

The questioning of the vow is indicative of the mood of this re-examination process. There is nothing that the General Congregation cannot change, and probably little that it will not consider changing. For the Society has run into problems in pursuit of its ancient motto *Ad maiorem Dei gloriam* and voices have been heard calling for a drastic deinstitutionalizing and restructuring on simplified lines. It is a challenge any ancient organisation must face if it is to have priorities higher than its own conservation, and the Jesuits have chosen to set their priorities higher than most. The restlessness in the Society has a lot to do with the great world issues of social justice and world poverty; as they have been brought progressively more into focus (largely through the efforts of the General, or "Black Pope" as he is known, Fr Pedro Arrupe) the deficiencies of the Society have become more apparent. He has put his troops unan-

biguously on the side of world's poor and disposes of the interests they like follow with all the power they need, and educating sons of the better-off in famous Jesuit schools.

Do the communities Jesuits like Farm Street London continue unchanged or is it now necessary they disperse into the munition, becoming to an extent secularized? Should Jesuit-run Roman Catholic institutions, which range from world renowned universities, agricultural co-operatives, hospitals, and become lay and secular in short, does the 50 transform itself into a company of priests?

Behind these practical questions are ideological ones: the church a separate sacred body without cares of its own, or is it almost invisible heaven in a world of humanity? At the Jesuits are moving to the latest view, Robt they are able—how does the St Ignatius founded crisis of the Reformation serve the essentials of former view in a very modern world?

Provincial congregations over the world have been themselves such questions. Robt they will be taken into the General Congregation all accounts, this testing mood has revealed a spiritual radicalism which will end of a era.

Clifford Lo
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Times Diary

Chewing through the fat and gristle

Irritate my obsession against gristle.

The best overall buy, a charcoal-grilled fairly gristle-free burger with barbecue sauce, a good-size serving of chips and an excellent salad, is at the Hard Rock for 75p, queue inclusive. And I would definitely give up their milk shakes, which surpass any of the others I tested.

I must, finally, indulge in a composite ideal meal. I would begin with a Hard Rock chocolate shake, followed by a Great American Disaster grilled and battered Fortnum's beefburger, perfectly crisp Gatsby's french fries, and a Hard Rock side salad with blue cheese dressing. Forsaking "American" coffee, I would have a Fortnum's espresso, with a gooey fudge brownie that still can only be found in my imagination. And, comfortably seated in The Beanyery, I would be served by none other than Bunny Cathy—a British lass masquerading as a Real Home-Made All-American Girl.

Foulsham's Original Old Moore's Almanack, whose gloomy predictions for 1975 I summarized last week, is not, you will be relieved to know, infallible. The new edition claims to have predicted the abdication of Edward VIII in 1936, yet records Edward VIII's accession to the throne as having occurred on January 20, 1936—which is a strange conjunction indeed.

Reserves

Much as the thought of another election might appeal people who enjoy their television, there are would-be candidates whose only claim to the limelight is to be left out. Far from welcoming the respite from a second bout of the hustings—an experience which, all agree, exhausts them physically and mentally, all are anxiously seeking ways in which they might still be of use to their chosen party.

Several were anxious to main-

tain their anonymity, in the hope that some unexpected niche might yet be found. I have to get started this time," said one. "I cannot imagine that the next election will not be followed by a full Parliament, and I will have to be into a winning seat in five years' time or I will have no chance."

Humphrey Berkeley, the former Conservative MP for Lancaster, has one short-list placing left in his search for a Labour nomination to help him towards a resumption of his parliamentary career in new party colours. "I would like to be what the Tories would call 'blooded' this time. It will be a very exciting election. Simply because there was not a decisive result last time, I think there is bound to be an even higher poll. Everybody realizes that it is very difficult for the present Government without a working majority, and there is a growing feeling that the issue should be settled."

If he is still unsuccessful in finding a seat, Berkeley will again be offering his services to Transport House. "I volunteered for a speaking tour last time and visited about a dozen different constituencies. I would be perfectly happy to do that again."

On the other side John Selwyn Gummer, who was disappointed in West Leisham, looks wis-

We'll just have to cut down on the crime bill.



fully to Louth as his last hope of a winnable constituency this time round. "I always want to be in the firing line. I think all elections are important, and I certainly want to play a full part. There are lots of things that have to be done, and if I am not a candidate I will make

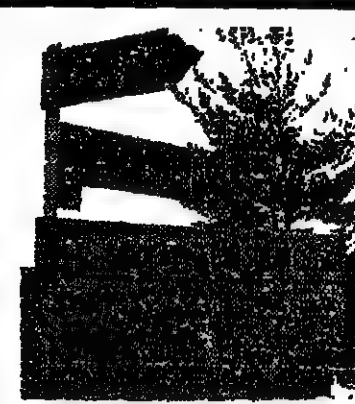
myself available for any task I might be given. I imagine I would be sent into the marginal seats, to help ensure that we win them."

Resources

Do not underestimate British resourcefulness and phlegm. I mentioned a shortage of pearl buttons which was inhibiting a Cockney Pearlies' coronation in New York. An appeal was being organized in America. As if to prove it unnecessary, I have now received, by registered post, nearly 100 assorted pearl buttons. (No more please).

Jan Woodhead, organizing a classical English dinner party, could not find anything but pre-packaged Stilton anywhere in London. So she went to the Savoy Hotel, told them her plight, and collected a five pound roundel from their stores. They are her cake: it is, once, suggesting that she call to pay the next day, by which time the chef would have worked out a price.

Finally, Pamela Jessop, spending a lunch-hour in the City amid the general gloom of falling share prices, was impressed to find intrepid Englishmen in Finsbury Circus playing bowls. It reminded her of the Spanish Armada.



Today's baffling sign comes from a postcard of Northland, New Zealand. It was submitted by Phyllis Davies of Muswell Hill.

Just as bad

The laughter on the terrace of New South Wales House yesterday lunchtime was tempered with gloom. Sydney's Old Tote Theatre Company gathered there to celebrate their arrival in London with their production of *What If You Died Tomorrow?* by David Williamson, author of *The Removalists*. They open at the Comedy Theatre on September 2.

People spoke of inflation in Australia which is now accelerating alarmingly. Some said that

outside influences we blame, but most accept a home-based horror. As the Tote group, Robt they said that last Australians were asking they could do for E. Now, he said, they were ing that things were just in Australia.

No member of the co however, was seeking to ad, anyway, deflection is the question. Robt they Tote director, explained the company had to England as a package to promise not to remain for six months. Equity, British Government has down the Australian rul-

The Italian official state announced this week a competitive examination for secretarial posts in the port Ministry. Applicants be under 30, but the as- the Tote group, Robt they fought in the resistance, September 8, 1943, and they had been jailed or a for activities against the regime. Resistance veterans cannot remember any four-year-old period of the Fascist ruled oppor the age of nine.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HOUSING UP FOR AUCTION

any promises. They will abolish mesic rating within the normal lifetime of a parliament, and the meantime put the whole of teachers' pay on to the chequer. They promise a ceiling of 94 per cent on mortgage interest rates for everyone for time. They will give a statutory right to every council tenant to purchase his house at a third of its true value. They (make gifts to first-time house chasers to help them get off ground.

The only one of these Conservative policy commitments promised by Mrs Thatcher yesterday which does not give rise to misgivings is the last. Of those in or aspiring to ownership it is the intending time buyer who most needs helping hand. The help will be noticeable but modest, as it could be, and it will be conditional on the recipient's having regularly with a building society under an approved scheme.

he statutory right to buy your council house makes further inroads into local authorities' discretion to manage what have previously been their own affairs, could slightly increase the rate decline in the national stockpiles for rent, which in some cases will not matter and in places will matter very much. And it will transfer public to knock-down prices to a class of citizens who, according to conservative thinking of the before yesterday, have been herbed for too long.

he promised ceiling on mortgage interest rates is of those indiscriminate subsidies (though in this case imitating somewhat the nature of the better-off members of the community) which previous Conservative administration was at pains to rectify in case of subsidies for housing. Equally with now feeling the pinch it help those who, having it their house before the inflation of the early 1970s enjoying the general rise in earnings then, stand in no need of dization. The subsidy must be expected to again inflate the price of houses by furthering their investment compared with less favoured assets, and by using the effective demand home ownership through higher house values range of any given income.

most peculiar chocolate in Thatcher's box is the total of domestic rating. The agreed on the principle of a "European union" and so far no progress has been made towards achieving it, or even defining what it means.

For the British Government, however, the proposal certainly poses problems, especially coming at this particular moment. The Government are about to embark on an election campaign in which they would like to confine their European policy to a commitment to renegotiate and then hold a referendum. They know well that all such phrases as "European union" and "political union" are anathema to the Labour rank-and-file. M Giscard d'Estaing has added to their difficulties by saying that, separately from the proposed summit, France will put forward plans for the revival of European economic and monetary union.

This may not mean anything so rigid as a return of all member countries to the currency snake in its old form. The chances of that being agreed in the near future seem very slight. M Giscard d'Estaing may have some modest ideas about cooperation between central banks, a joint approach to the handling of Arab money, improved arrangements for mutual credit and support in the exchange markets, and of course concerted action against inflation—something which has been talked about for years, especially by the French, but on which little concrete progress has so far been made. If so, his proposals should hold few terrors for a man like Mr Callaghan who has long had experience of international cooperation in the economic and monetary fields. But that will not make the phrase "economic and monetary union" sound any sweeter to Labour Party and trade union militants.

Conservative Party is proposing to dismantle a form of taxation that has been found necessary and acceptable for 373 years. It does so without benefit of a public inquiry into the financing of local government, in contradiction rather of such inquiries as there have already been.

There have been many proposals for abolishing rates and replacing them with some new form of local tax, and the subject has been studied exhaustively both inside government and elsewhere. Hitherto the almost universal conclusion has been that a property tax such as rates must remain the principal source of local revenue.

So said a Green Paper presented by a Conservative Government exactly three years ago.

The loss to public revenues of the yield from domestic rates is equivalent to the entire tobacco duty in 1973-74, or the duty on beer, wines and spirits, or the yield of surtax, death duties, and capital gains tax combined. Yet the Shadow Cabinet can promise the abolition of this tax without being in a position to state how it would make up the loss of revenue.

Mrs Thatcher says domestic rates would be replaced "by taxes more broadly based and related to people's ability to pay". Can that mean anything but income tax (up a shilling)? She goes on to say that she personally does not favour a local income tax. Where does that leave local government as a vehicle for the political exercise of local responsibility and discretion?

The abolition of domestic rating would have profound consequences for the future of local government, and the Shadow Cabinet does not appear to have adequately considered them. Not all local authorities could be trusted, to put it bluntly, to levy rates on commercial and industrial properties if the tax did not also extend to private households. They would find it too easy electorally to soak the remaining ratepayers.

The necessity to strike a rate which affects every household in the area places a tried and necessary discipline on councils in their budgeting and financial control. This tax also imparts much of whatever reality remains in the responsibility of councillors to their electors. To dispense with it would impel local authorities further towards the status of agencies of central departments of state. This is an outcome which Conservatives have hitherto professed themselves to be anxious to avoid.

Mrs Thatcher is quite right to say that present inflation on top of the settled tendency for local expenditure to rise at a faster rate than the national product has put the rating system under severe strain. Some of it has been unavoidable, some of it is due to past governments' neglect to keep the system in proper repair: derating, like the anachronistic derating of agricultural land and buildings, narrows the base of the tax; while postponements of the quinquennial revaluations have made an insufficiently buoyant tax less buoyant still.

This year in particular the conjunction of unprecedented inflation, local reorganization, and the chopping and changing of formulae for distributing Exchequer grant, has thrown up many rate demands which have outraged their recipients. All these pressures on the rating system mean that it cannot be expected to sustain as large a role as heretofore in local public finance. This does not warrant the total abolition of domestic rating. On the contrary, it should have prompted Conservative policy makers to put the system in proper working order, to achieve a more equitable incidence, and to seek out other sources of revenue to take some of the strain off the rates.

There is no need to doubt the immediate popularity of these proposals—does not everybody dislike paying rates? The proposals do nothing to stop the rate in the privately rented sector and they prefigure a reduction in council house building. They are therefore unbalanced. But the balance is tilted towards large sections of the population whose good opinion is of the highest electoral importance to the Conservatives—actual or intending owner-occupiers up to their ears in a mortgage, and the still moderately well-off retired whose rate demands on their sizable houses are a painful encumbrance. It is into groups such as these that the Liberal Party has been making large inroads.

On the bread-and-butter calculus which party managers employ when concocting election manifestos Mrs Thatcher scores high marks. But is that the right calculus this time? To a greater extent than is usual in the approach to an election the people want their political leaders to tell them the truth about the state of the nation. They believe that truth to be unpalatable, and they may be inclined to accept as being true the often repeated assurances of immediate betterment—and that includes easy promises about their personal housing costs.

Even after the election, assuming a Labour victory, the Government would still prefer to concentrate on renegotiation and to avoid disturbing the electorate with wild talk about political union before the referendum is held. Their negotiating posture would certainly inhibit them from playing any very positive role in drawing up plans for a political union. But if they simply reserve their position the British public would still get the impression that by accepting the renegotiation package it would also accept whatever form of political union the other eight countries agreed on. And if they adopted a negative attitude they might well prejudice the chances of renegotiation, since neither Germans nor French could be expected to make concessions to Britain if Britain showed no interest in the further development of the Community.

M Giscard d'Estaing may well have had these problems in mind when he referred to "all kinds of alibis for not preparing the ground for Europe's political future". If so, his reference to "those who have been called to a rendezvous with history... and who leave that rendezvous empty-handed", could be taken as a bleak warning to Britain of the consequences of failing to join in. That, perhaps, is forcing interpretation a little too far, for ostensibly at least the warning is addressed to the whole of "our generation" and not to any one nation. The fact remains that for internal political reasons Britain is at present the member country least prepared for any major decision about the Community's future. We must hope that our partners will be generous enough to wait a little longer for us to make up our minds what we want.

For the next war. This year the story is that Yugoslavian pilots are in the infernal machines. I know this, that the local organizations such as the excellent Gower Society, the Glamorgan and Devon County Councils and the MPs representing these areas in the face of noise pollution of the most horrific kind. I know this, that in the immediate vicinity of Rhosili many holiday makers find some comfort when the rain drives and the sea fret blankets the landscape because they know the machines and their pilots are grounded.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID HARDMAN
Bursfield,
Sussex.
August 27.

Transformation of Scottish Highlands
From the Lord Lieutenant for the County of Zeeland, for the Sir, Mr Stormonth-Darling, of the National Trust of Scotland, tells you that despite the decision not to develop Drumbule, all will be well with the Highlands and Islands because the naval and other developments will reduce the level of unemployment in the area to an acceptable level.

Mr Stormonth-Darling clearly believes that the only need is to secure the full employment of the existing natives.

Some of us, who actually live in the Highlands and Islands, realize that the existing natives are in fact the frail remnant of a once thriving population which for 150 years were forced to leave their homes because no one in their homeland could pay a decent wage.

Those of us who actually live in the Highlands and Islands are now aware of a marvellous transformation in the last 12 months. All over the country people have been getting letters from unwilling exiles saying that they have heard that oil developments have meant decent wages in the Highlands and Islands and if this is true they are going to come home.

Transformation of Scottish Highlands

From the Lord Lieutenant for the County of Zeeland, for the Sir, Mr Stormonth-Darling, of the National Trust of Scotland, tells you that despite the decision not to develop Drumbule, all will be well with the Highlands and Islands because the naval and other developments will reduce the level of unemployment in the area to an acceptable level.

Mr Stormonth-Darling clearly believes that the only need is to secure the full employment of the existing natives.

Some of us, who actually live in the Highlands and Islands, realize that the existing natives are in fact the frail remnant of a once thriving population which for 150 years were forced to leave their homes because no one in their homeland could pay a decent wage.

Those of us who actually live in the Highlands and Islands are now aware of a marvellous transformation in the last 12 months. All over the country people have been getting letters from unwilling exiles saying that they have heard that oil developments have meant decent wages in the Highlands and Islands and if this is true they are going to come home.

Is this what the National Trust of Scotland wants too?

Yours faithfully,
Robert Bruce of Sumburgh,
Sand Lodge,
Sandwick, Shetland.
August 24.

Football hooligans

From Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Conservative MP for Chichester and Water, Sir, I am writing to you about the football hooliganism which seems to be upon us again. Certain steps need to be taken before the situation gets completely out of hand.

As we have seen at Bristol and elsewhere, anyone and anything is at risk and the path extends from the football ground itself usually to the railway or underground station, raking in shops and public houses on the way. The debate now centres on the precise form of the penalties to be exacted from these louts, bearing in mind the need to avoid making martyrs locally and the comparative meaningless abstraction of paying a fine "to the state". I suggest the following measures, as far as possible, in order of sequence:

1. All those accused to be remanded in custody and not given bail which appears to them like a "let off".
2. After conviction the offenders to be taken to the football clubs which they claim to support for a meeting with the manager and players. If these young people have any interest in football once they arrive at football grounds then I suspect their team are folk heroes to them. Their heroes told them in very plain language (as I am sure the likes of Bill Shankly and Don Revie would) this could have a greater effect than a lecture from the bench.
3. They would be denied any football participation for 12 months by (a) a total ban on their attending any match on a ground where admission is charged (any breach to be punishable by three months in a detention centre—and their personal details to be circulated to all police forces);
- (b) reporting every Saturday morning to their local police station to remain under police supervision or undergo approved activities.
4. A fine would be levied upon them which would be directly related to the damage they had caused and the people they had hurt. I am fairly sure that if they could meet again those who had suffered when they themselves were not high with drink or tribal influences, they would more readily feel ashamed of what they had done. The fines would be paid either from wages if they are working or by genuine fund raising and spare time jobs and not by parental pressure on their fathers at least once to meet those they had damaged.

I think we must have no nonsense about our attitude to these young people, who need a sharp lesson, but I am sure all will be set on the right road if they themselves feel ashamed of what they have done and then make their own decision not to do it again.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY PATTIE,
House of Commons.
August 23.

Management of childbirth
From Baroness Summerskill, CH Sir, I am shocked to learn from a recent letter in your columns (August 26) that, in 1974, there can exist in Durham a society so reactionary as to try to persuade mothers to stay at home for their confinements.

The medical advantages of confinement in hospital are undisputed; all the facilities are there in case of any abnormality occurring, and it is impossible to forecast with certainty that everything will proceed normally. What I am equally concerned about is the welfare of the mother, who, while she is in her own house, is still saddled with the responsibility of the care of the rest of the family. Her doctor may advise her to rest and ignore her customary duties, but what mother can resist the ever recurring demands from a dependant family?

Many people, including obstetricians and women's organizations have succeeded during the last 30 years in effecting the present trend to hospital management of confinement.

Let us not take a step backwards. Yours faithfully,
EDITH SUMMERSKILL,
House of Lords.

Turner at the Academy

From Mr Bruce Bernard Sir, I understand that the Trustees of the National Gallery are declining to lend four of their finest paintings to the exhibition which opens at the Royal Academy in November. They are "Dido Building Carthage", "The Sun rising through Vapour", "The Fighting Temeraire", "Rain, Steam, and Speed". They are only willing to lend "Calais Pier" and "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus".

All four paintings were very important to Turner himself in different ways, and it seems certain that he would have greatly regretted their absence at Burlington House. He did, after all, leave his bequest to the nation, and not to any particular gallery. He was very concerned that his best work should be seen together. The exceptions of "Dido" and "The Sun" have no relevance on this occasion.

Direction of nationalized industry

From Sir Alastair Pilkington, FRS

Sir, I believe there is a need for an analytical and unbiased study of the way in which the partners who control nationalized industries—government, Civil Service and boards and management—interact and share their responsibilities.

The study would aim to help each of the partners to understand more clearly their special role in running these large and essential enterprises.

Government and the Civil Service form part of the top level of the hierarchy of a nationalized industry, alongside the board. As in any business, it is the particular responsibility of this top level to define and create a successful future for the organization. But because the time horizons of government and hence of the Civil Service inevitably tend to be shorter than those of the boards who have to take a long-term view, two problems arise.

First, the successful definition of the future of a large industry demands that boards must think at least 10 years ahead. Our whole parliamentary system, however, operates on a shorter time scale and this mismatch can impede the planning process.

Second, because governments work within short time scales and use the nationalized industries in their attempt to control the short-term problems of the economy, they are tempted to take actions which can affect the day-to-day operation of the enterprises. This is in conflict with the generally agreed principle that it is management's responsibility, not government's, to manage the short-term operation.

Thus, although governments and the Civil Service have responsibility at the top level of the hierarchy, which is primarily concerned with strategy for the future, their time horizon both discourages commitment to long-term planning and encourages intervention in short-term tactics which are the responsibility of a lower level.

How does the country find a way of overcoming these difficulties? To solve the problem, we must first understand it in more detail. I believe it would be of the greatest value to initiate an analysis of how governments, Civil Service and nationalized industries have worked together in deciding the short and long-term future and, particularly, how the potential mismatch of time scales has been handled.

Such an analysis would be a useful first step towards the objective of designing an effective partnership between government, Civil Service, and board and management teams—a partnership which would be able to handle efficiently both the day-to-day operation and long-term planning of the nationalized enterprises. In order to secure their successful continuity.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR PILKINGTON, Chairman,
Pilkington Brothers Ltd,
Prospect Road,
St Helens,
Lancashire.
August 27.

Reactions to weak government
From Colonel C. L. Sayers (retired) Sir, The leader in your issue of August 24 is to be welcomed. I have not met or served with either General Walker or Colonel Stirling, but we all know of their prowess in other fields.

It surprises me that either they, or any thinking members of the public, can support such schemes. The danger of "unauthorized groups" is well known. What happens when attempts are made to prevent the gallant Colonel's men "doing their essential work"?

Rioting, pickets and eventually bloodshed followed the Home Guard in World War II and the Special Constables have all been dealt with and organized under Government authority.

To allow these irregular forces can only lead to further unrest. If the need exists, let the TA/RV be used and let only a last resort. I am, Sir, yours truly,
C. L. SAYERS,
The Pightle,
North Heath,
Chislebury,
Newbury, Berkshire.
August 25.

From Major Robert Hoare Sir, How sickening Mr Mason's remarks are about Colonel Stirling's GB 75 plans and how typical of politicians to doubt the wisdom of Mr Mason's background, but he must have done great things for our country if he is worthy of calling a man with Colonel Stirling's record a Colonel Blimp. Colonel Stirling proved himself a great leader of men and surely that is what we need today. So many of our politicians are like Mr Mason and when some new project is put forward their reaction is not "Can this possibly help our country in her dire straits", but "How can I make political capital out of it and win a few votes?"

This is why some politicians today have fallen into such low repute. So many people want to help our country in her hour of need and what encouragement do they get? There appears to be no inspiration and leadership from the top and so much time seems to be spent bickering as to whether Mr Lever went through the lobby or Mr Heath travelled in a Court Line aeroplane.

That is why some politicians today have fallen into such low repute. So many people want to help our country in her hour of need and what encouragement do they get? There appears to be no inspiration and leadership from the top and so much time seems to be spent bickering as to whether Mr Lever went through the lobby or Mr Heath travelled in a Court Line aeroplane.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HOARE,
Hambleton Hall,
Oakham, Rutland.
August 23.

From Mr Robert Woolcombe Sir, If a government became concerned for the internal security of the realm it would do better to re-embolden the Territorial Army in some form.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WOOLCOMBE,
Stone Cottage,
Byworth, Perworth,
Sussex.
August 25.

From Mr Alex Thomson Sir, The warning in your leader on "Colonel Stirling's Recruits" might have been pitifully put in the words on the notice in a famous zoo: "This animal is dangerous, it defends itself".

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
ALEX THOMSON,
10 Merton Park,
Edinburgh.
August 24.

Letters to the Editor

From Sir C. H. Sisson

Sir, The devolution of powers and responsibilities from Westminster to Edinburgh and Cardiff is well under way, whatever may be the outcome, for the moment, of the discussions of the moment. It is not very long ago that all serious-minded persons, and all politicians, were treating with contempt all who took Scotch and Welsh nationalism seriously.

One aspect of the subject—among many—seems to have escaped public notice. This is that, in proportion as government is devolved to Scotland and Wales, England is left without a voice. There would, in the last analysis, be a government for the two smaller countries, but none for England, which could still look only to a Westminster concerned for the general affairs of the United Kingdom as a whole, so far as it was allowed still to consider those affairs as a whole, but also, anomalously, managing the local affairs of England.

The next step must be for England to seek her own representation, with the Westminster government left concerned only with the general affairs of—so to speak—the United Kingdom Community. The politicians now playing at devolution should ask themselves whether this is what they want.

Of course the official answer to this point is that devolution to Scotland and Wales may be accompanied by some further devolution to English regions. But this is not at all the same thing. I should be the last person to say that the South-west, for example, is not as important as Wales. Still, I am by no means anxious to dissociate myself from the historical entity called England, and if Scotland and Wales are to get out from under the United Kingdom, England should, in my view, certainly insist on the same treatment.

No doubt politicians will treat this as a very frivolous suggestion. But they are, professionally, the last people to get hold of an idea with any reach to it, the second last being the senior officials in Whitehall. I should expect the development of English nationalism to take some years, but it will come as sure as eggs are eggs, if politicians continue their present policies towards Scotland and Wales. As to whether this would be a good thing, that is for those charged with our destinies to decide, rather than for a private citizen living in Langport.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. SISSON,
Moorfield Cottage,
The Hill, Langport, Somerset.

Middle East conflict
From the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires Sir, In your editorial comment on the Cyprus situation on August 19 and 20, comparisons were made with the Arab-Israeli conflict. The same theme was further developed and expanded by Edward Mortimer on August 23.

I do not believe that one international problem can be accurately or usefully compared to another, nor that superficial and generalized comparisons can contribute to your readers' understanding of the Cyprus problem. A lively imagination can conjure up facile comparisons between the Cyprus problem and several other international problems in various parts of the world, but all such comparisons would be equally meaningless because of the many unique features presented by each conflict.

Mr Mortimer's imagination, however, is livelier than most. In those instances in which he considers the Greeks to have been blameworthy he compares them to Israel. When he thinks the Turks are wrong, then they are compared to Israel. When you are leading an article refers to the prospect of UN resolutions being ignored, Israel is your model villain, constantly engaged in "creating facts". The policy of trying to "create facts" is, however, an Arab policy, the key to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The UN decision to partition Palestine in 1947 was negated by the Arab invasion of Israel on its first day of independence. The UN peace-keeping force, in Sinai, was forced out at its base point in 1957 by the Egyptians. The UN ceasefire resolution of 1967 was shattered in 1969 by the Egyptians. The UN ceasefire resolution of 1970 was swept aside in 1973 by Egypt and Syria and supported by other Arab armies.

Fortunately for the physical survival of Israel and its citizens, all these Arab attempts to "create facts" failed. We still believe that dialogue and negotiation are a better hope for peace in our area. Yours faithfully,
ZVI KEDAR,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,
Embassy of Israel,
2 Palace Green, SW8.
August 28.

Prophets of the 20s
From Mr D. C. Gattiker Sir, Mr Roy Lewis in his article today (August 26) is not quite correct in saying "No body foresaw the atom bomb". A novel published in the twenties Mr H. G. Wells described the development of the atom bomb. His only error was that it would be based on the fission of bismuth rather than uranium, not a bad guess. By its use he also described the devastation of the world—a forecast which may yet come true.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID C. GATTIKER,
Flat 61,
Kingston House South,
Enslmore Gardens, SW7.

Piddletrenthide et al

From Mr Simon Borrett Sir, When, some years ago I was down in that part of the world I saw a signpost which, on one of its arms, read:

Plush. Folly. Mappowder. Piddletrenthide.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON BORRETT,
Hawks Nest, Watfield,
Diss, Norfolk.

From Mr Simon Borrett Sir, When, some years ago I was down in that part of the world I saw a signpost which, on one of its arms, read:

Plush. Folly. Mappowder. Piddletrenthide.

Flying aircraft

Mr David Hardman

The letter of protest you read on August 26 from Lady Stevens at the menace of low-flying aircraft over Glamorgan and north should be followed up by the authorities and members of the coast for over 25 years and least ten of those, at the height of the holiday season, fighter planes and three roar over cliffs reaches no more than five feet up. As Lady Stevens and sheep are terrified, nothing of children.

week, consists of at least 20 sorties beginning about 8 each morning. The planes, flying at terrific speed, dive over Rhosili, frequently below the height of Hobby Drive, Clively, as they sweep over the bay, and make for Braunton. Protests from individuals over the years have proved utterly futile. Residents on the Gower to my knowledge have written to the Ministry of Defence, given no rhyme or reason is ever given as to why hedge and house-top hopping is so persistently indulged in by the pilots of these machines. Why is this senseless operation allowed to go on year after year? Nobody seems to have any authentic information. Rumours circulate—part of our Nato contribution to defence, training of German fighter pilots, training in missile carrying

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen has appointed two new members of the Order of the British Empire, the Earl of Rockingham, aged 14, son of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, aged 13, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Gordon-Lennox. The two new members are David Bland and Lord Ogilvy.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will attend a dinner given by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on October 11.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor of Leeds University, will attend a lecture at the university on October 17, as part of celebrations of the centenary of the founding of the Yorkshire College of Science.

The Duchess of Kent will attend the Royal College of Organists' dinner at the Savoy Hotel on October 9.

Owing to Lord Godber's ill health, Lord and Lady Godber are celebrating their diamond wedding anniversary quietly at their country home with their family.

Birthdays today
Mr Richard Attenborough, 51; Sir John Burns, 71; Mr J. D. Carnegie, 66; Lord Casey, 84; Mr Anthony Crosland, MP, 56; Mr Anthony Haigh, 67; Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Merton, 63; Admiral Sir Henry Moore, 88; Miss Moore, 70; Major-General C. M. F. White, 77.

University news

Birmingham
The Birmingham Medical Research Council, £15,000 for research into the genetic control of morphine addiction, has been awarded to the University of Birmingham. The research is to be carried out by Dr J. D. Carnegie, Professor of Pharmacology, and Dr J. E. Rowley, Professor of Biochemistry.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, August 29, 1949

Relaxed Ulster

From Our Correspondent
Belfast, Aug. 28.—The Northern Ireland Government has made drastic cuts in the regulations which they made under the Civil Authorities (Emergency) Act, 1922 and 1933, to deal with disturbances engendered by the Republicans and the Ulster Volunteers. Notice has been given to the Belfast Gazette of the amendment of 41 Orders. The power of internment without trial has been abolished, but the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Edmund Carmichael, can still call in persons or processions where there is reason to fear a breach of the peace. The action follows the Government's promise that the Acts would be relaxed at suitable opportunity, and reflects the peaceful conditions now prevailing in Northern Ireland. As the Irish Republican Army has not been dissolved, the Government retains certain essential powers.

Are YOU sending your Senior Personnel/Security Managers to the FIRST INTERNATIONAL BOMB SECURITY SEMINAR

Tuesday, September 3, 1974
Designed to assist senior industrial and commercial management concerned with the protection of personnel, property, stock, and production from the growing danger of political bomb attack by fire and explosive.
This one day seminar will be conducted by internationally recognised authorities from the U.K. and U.S.A. and will cover:
■ Bomb technology and recognition
■ Bomber psychology and correct procedures for:
■ Dealing with bomb scares
■ Bomb search and identification
■ Communications and personnel evacuation
■ Training and security planning
Telephone: Mr. Frank on 01-439 4351 for information.

EPA INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, LONDON

where the magazine on education

Parents who care ...

Parents care about their children's education. But do they know what to do for the best?
Education is changing fast. New subjects; new methods and materials; reorganised schools; and now new education authorities.
There are individual problems, too—learning difficulties; the clash of home and school; rivalry between children; unpopular teachers; school-phobia.

... read where

Thousands of parents read where the monthly magazine on education, where offers regular information and advice on all aspects of education.
Read where FREE for three months starting from September with articles on: How parents can help pre-school children;

the friends children prefer; do MPs really care about education? ROSLA: was it a mistake? Parent campaigns.
Start your subscription with the December issue and receive, absolutely free, two valuable reference books: where to look things up and Parents and the Law.

To: ACE, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY
I wish to receive, immediately, full details of your introductory offer to new subscribers of where, the magazine on education.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Government unit to meet needs of deprived schoolchildren

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The Government is to set up a unit on educational disadvantage to meet the needs of immigrant and other deprived schoolchildren. That was announced yesterday in a White Paper. It is the Department of Education and Science's answer to a select committee's report last September which criticised the department's ignorance about the needs of immigrants and expressed surprise that there was no special unit to deal with immigrant education.

Mr Armstrong, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Education and Science, announced in London the setting up of an office to assess and monitor the achievement of children at school. An information service, independent of the department, will also be set up to give advice on curriculum teaching methods for disadvantaged and immigrant children.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. R. Christoforides and Miss E. J. Stewart
The engagement is announced between John Richard, younger son of Mrs Christoforides, of 5 Well Lane, East Sheen, SW14, and the late Mr R. C. Christoforides, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas R. Stewart, 24 Kilmalling Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.

Mr G. W. Cooper and Miss A. Hadfield
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey William, eldest son of Mr Henry Cooper, of Devon, and Angela, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Hadfield, of Galmington, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Mr N. H. Holloway and Miss E. J. Rowe
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Mr and Mrs Brian Holloway, of Tillingham, Wotton, Surrey, and Elizabeth Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Rowe, of Sid Jeth, Ashted, Surrey.

Captain I. D. MacLuscas and Miss D. D. Thorne
The engagement is announced between Captain Ian David MacLuscas, RA, son of Mr and Mrs M. L. MacLuscas, of Asonle-Walls, Northamptonshire, and Sarah Diana, third daughter of Dr M. G. Thorne and the late Mrs M. G. Thorne, and daughter of Mrs Margaret Thorne, of Torquay, Devon.

Mr J. R. Smith and Miss L. M. Jamieson
The engagement is announced between James Roy, only son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Smith, Harbour Street, Girvan, and Lorna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Jamieson, Chelston, Ayr.

Luncheon

HM Government
Miss Lestor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, will host a luncheon at Lancaster House held in honour of Professor Hudson Mawhinney, Chief Minister of the Bahamas, and Dr Phauli, Chief Minister of Lebanon.

Marriages

Mr C. H. Hogg and Mrs E. F. York
The marriage took place quietly in Northampton on August 27, of Mr Charles H. Hogg and Mrs E. F. York (nee Roden-Rumford).

Mr J. F. Ingledew and Miss A. C. Williams
The marriage took place on Thursday, August 22, between Mr John Ingledew, stepson of Mrs Dorothy Ingledew, and Miss Anna Williams, daughter of the late Group Captain Douglas Williams and of Mrs Sheila Williams.

Latest wills

Four charities in £368,000 estate
Miss Olive Love Stappleton, of Bridgwater, left £368,037 net (duty paid, £18,400) to four charities inquests of £4,600 she left 10 parts of the residue for relatives and others, and one part each to the Royal Cancer Research Campaign, St Dunstan's and the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

Mr Harold Turner, of Lapworth, Warwickshire, left £18,429 net (duty paid, £1,864) after legacies totalling more than £116,000 he left the residue among the British Leprosy Relief Association, the Imperial Cancer Relief Fund and the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Other estates include (test before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
Hornby, Mrs Esme Georgina, of Guttering Power (duty paid, £59,305) ... £579,530
Mr J. R. Reginald, of St Leonards-on-Sea, (duty paid, £39,225) ... £93,595
Watson, Mr William, of Aldridge, West Midlands (duty paid, £35,186) ... £236,606

Today's engagements

British Library exhibition: The written word on papyrus, British Museum, 10-5.
Exhibition of early railway prints, illustrating the development of the railway, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, 10-6.
Lecture: Highland Rail, Lecture Hall, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, 3.
Concert: Royal British Legion band, College Garden, Westminster Abbey, 12-30-2.
Royal Mews, open to the public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2-4.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev R. J. A. Manser, curate of Brewood, diocese of Lichfield, to be vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Brewood, from September 1, 1974.
The Rev B. Noble, vicar of Christ Church, Brewood, to be vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Brewood, from September 1, 1974.
The Rev B. Dunn, curate of St. Paul's, Brewood, to be vicar of St. Paul's, Brewood, from September 1, 1974.

Appeal launched to protect historic buildings in Frome

By John Young
Planning Reporter
An appeal is to be launched tomorrow to raise funds for the protection of historic buildings in Frome, Somerset.

Concern at council proposals for redevelopment and clearance has been expressed by the Ancient Monuments Society, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Somerset Society for the Protection of the Environment. The town was founded in the Middle Ages and was an important

Pakistanis get reassurance over deportation

By a Staff Reporter
The Home Office has allayed many of the fears of Pakistanis about the deadline for obtaining United Kingdom citizenship after Pakistan's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. The last date is Saturday, but Pakistani representatives said yesterday they were pleased with the reassurance. The deadline is not, however, to be cast aside.

The League of Overseas Pakistanis was worried lest Pakistanis who could not decide whether to take citizenship should be penalized. Mr Q. S. Anisuddin, the chairman, said the Home Office had said there would be no change in the status of those who had no conditions limiting their stay. Their rights regarding jobs, social security and the admission of dependants would remain.

Pakistanis who stayed too long but were protected from deportation after five years become technically liable for deportation on Saturday. But Mr Anisuddin said they had been assured that such action would be very unlikely.

Provided that overstay was applied this week to the immigration department for review of their original entry permits, they would still be able to apply later for British nationality.

Mr Anisuddin said: "While we welcome this assurance, we still feel that not enough time has been allowed to do this." He hoped the Government would still feel able to extend the deadline and give a formal guarantee.

Writing in *Nature*, Dr Arthur Bolton, of the University of Texas, draws his attention to an enzyme that plays an important role in the

department's control, would draw together the results of research of other organizations such as the Schools Council and the National Foundation for Educational Research.

Mr Armstrong rejected an accusation made last week by the Community Relations Commission that his department had not given a lead in improving immigrant education. But he did admit that the White Paper's proposals were vague.

He said: "I have read and reread this report (the White Paper) wondering how to make it more positive. But no two children are alike, and situations differ from authority to authority."

The Community Relations Commission, welcoming the report as an imaginative step, expressed one fear: "By placing the educational needs of minority groups and multiracial education with the disadvantage, we fear that specialist issues and needs will not be given

the necessary priority." The commission also disapproved that the Government has "ignored" the select committee's recommendations that local education authorities should report regularly to the Government on the situation as regards immigrant children.

Mr David Stephens, director of the Runnymede Trust, said of the White Paper: "It marks the Government's recognition that central government has a more active role to play in promoting consistently high standards in race relations. It shows that the conflict between laissez faire and interventionism in educational policy is being resolved in the direction of the interventionist."

Educational Disadvantage and the Schools Council (H.M.S.O., 1974, £1.50). (Command 5720, Stationery Office, 15p).

Stamps marking the Churchill centenary, for release in October. The four values were all designed by Collis Clements and Edward Hughes.

Children in care prefer their foster-parents, survey shows

By Our Social Services Correspondent
Most children who have been placed in foster families would prefer to go on living with their foster-parents, according to a survey of 121 children in a Midlands local authority area. But many are in secure about their future because they do not know enough about their own parents.

One case first published today in *Concern*, Journal of the National Children's Bureau, will encourage the campaign to give long-term foster-parents greater security under the Government's forthcoming children's Bill. The children questioned were all those in care of a Midlands local authority who had been in their present foster-home for less than a year.

Only two children saw their future as returning to live with their own parents, while four-fifths expected to remain in their present foster-home. But 22 children were unsure what would happen to them and were anxious about their future.

Miss Rosamund Thorpe, of Nottinghamshire social service department, reporting the findings in *Concern*, says that most of the children defined fostering as living with people other than their natural parents. But they reduced their anxiety about "not belonging" by dissociating themselves from their own definition.

Miss Thorpe concludes that in recognizing the right of long-term foster-parents to security, the Government should be underlining the importance of "psychological parents", the continuing significance to them of their natural parents should not be underestimated. Lack of knowledge about their natural family background causes insecurity even among those children who want to stay with their foster-parents, she writes.

Lord Hailsham argues case for common law

By a Staff Reporter
The future of English law must not lie in the hands of Parliament alone, says Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor from 1970 to 1974, on BBC Radio 4 last night.

He said that the law should be developed in accordance with changes in society. That was the theme of a talk by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor from 1970 to 1974, on BBC Radio 4 last night.

Lord Hailsham favoured a judicious mixture of the two approaches. Statute law was necessary to cover the ground, but the common law was his best, and the two Houses of Parliament could not attempt to intervene in the common law.

Common law did not suffer that disadvantage. "Its wisdom is displayed by statute in the light of concrete circumstances, and only after the unforeseen has actually occurred."

Science report

Biochemistry: Metabolic pathways

The network of metabolic pathways that keep the biological wheels turning smoothly in living cells is subject to a host of interrelated controls so intricate as to make the most complicated computer look simple. Many of the essential steps of the pathways were worked out in some detail many years ago and a list of their names reads like a roll call of distinguished biochemists.

The development of genetic techniques has allowed biochemists to study the internal controls on the pathways as well as their function and regulation of the molecular level.

That has been a favourite pastime of bacteriologists for many years, and it is now being extended to the more complex field of eukaryotic cells, which contains organisms as diverse as the single-celled yeasts and animals and man.

Dr Bolton has pinpointed the regions of the *ilo* gene, which codes for the regulatory and catalytic parts of the molecule. Strains of the yeast with various mutations in the *ilo* gene that affect either or both catalytic and regulatory functions of the enzyme were already available, and their positions along the gene had been determined.

Dr Bolton determined the effect of the various mutations on the catalytic activity of threonine deaminase, both singly and in various combinations. He found that mutations along the whole length of the gene affected the catalytic function. He concludes that the whole of the *ilo* gene is involved in a fully catalytically functional enzyme.

When he came to study the effect of the mutations on the regulatory function, however, he found that only mutations up to a certain point in the gene affected the regulatory function. As well as pinpointing the regions of the gene responsible for the different enzyme functions, Dr Bolton's work confirms that the regulatory function of the *ilo* gene resides in the enzyme itself and not in some auxiliary molecule coded for by part of the gene outside the regions specifying the enzyme.

Such auxiliary molecules which switch the enzyme off have in fact been found in bacteria, but not so far in higher organisms. By *Nature*-Times News Service. Source: *Nature*, August 23, 1974.

Dahlia show reflects a tranquil summer

By Our Horticultural Correspondent
The season generally and the past week or so have been kind to the dahlia growers, with no severe storms to ruin months of devoted care. So the National Dahlia Society's show in both of the Royal Horticultural Society's halls at Westminster is notable for the high quality of the blooms and for the few cancelled entries.

The show, which is open to all, is usual to see the same varieties being shown repeatedly and winning the prizes. This is understandable, for the dahlia is a show to win prizes, and the news of potential prize-winning varieties travels fast in specialist circles.

The trend has always been most striking at this show, the same varieties turning up and winning prizes again and again.

In the class for one variety of a standard dahlia, the winner was also entries, eight of them of the scarlet variety *Banker*, which won first, second and third prizes. The other winners were: *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*, *Black and White*.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

There is very strong support this year for the affiliated societies, 28 entered, and the Herbert Brown trophy was awarded to the Thames Valley Dahlia Society. Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator. The trophy was awarded to the Society, Mrs M. E. Carter, of the Society, was the coronator.

Dr Otto Strasser, one of the early leaders of the Nazi Party who later became Hitler's enemy, died in Munich on Tuesday at the age of 76.

Born in Bavaria on September 10, 1897, Strasser, with his elder brother Gregor, fought in the First World War and then studied political economy, becoming a socialist and editing a Social Democratic newspaper. Deciding that the party was weak and rigidly dogmatic, he turned to the right and joined the Nazi Party in 1925.

Soon there were, in effect, two National Socialist parties in Germany—the one led by Hitler and the other led by the Strassers. The Strassers wanted a revolutionary party, one that would fight for common cause with the trade unions and for serious social reforms and would stand firm against a dictatorship. The struggle between the totalitarian tendencies of Hitler and the more democratic beliefs of the Strassers became violent, and in 1930 Otto withdrew completely and founded his own group called the Black Front. Gregor remained with Hitler, loyal but discontented, believing that he might persuade Hitler to take a different course and hoping that he might at some time become leader of the party. As a reward for this loyalty, Hitler had him murdered in the bloodbath of June 30, 1934.

Realizing that Otto Strasser was the party's most dangerous enemy, Goering ordered that he be assassinated. Many men of the Nazi Party were at stage disappointed, felt staves betrayed by Hitler; they were attracted to the natives offered by Strasser. The Gestapo reported influential army officers, young, and the peasants sympathetic to Strasser; he a serious danger threatening system from inside.

Fleeing to Vienna and Prague, as war approached Zurich and Paris, Strasser turned his opposition to Nazis. Founding the German Movement in France, soon had to move on to a time to Canada and United States. His camp even if energetic, was in ignored although he won support for his views in Britain, the United States and Germany after the war.

He organized a new movement, the German People's Party, which he called the "German People's Party". He was welcomed by the victors, who continued to see him as a ghost of Nazism in Strasser, despite his vigorous opposition to Hitler. His opposition to Hitler was not ideological, personal rather than ideological.

Deprived of his citizen Strasser fought through courts to have it restored in 1955 he returned to Germany from Canada. In his last years, he was a member of the German People's Union, but his Nazi claim of a conversion to some respectability was a suspect.

MR DAVID PROSSER

Mr David Prosser, editor of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, from 1942 to 1956, one of the leading provincial editors in Wales, died on Tuesday in Cardiff, after a long illness. He was 84.

He was president of the Guild of Newspaper Editors in 1954-55 and a member of the guild council from its inception in 1950. He was also a member of the joint editorial committee of the *South Wales Daily News* and the *Newspaper Society*.

Born on October 30, 1889, he was educated at Cardiff Technical College and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. He began work on the *South Wales Daily News* in 1904 and was subsequently on the staffs of the *South Wales Daily News*, the *Mercury*, *Express* and the *Daily Dispatch*, Manchester. In the First World War he saw commission service with the 5th Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment (T) and the 5th Battalion, The South Wales Borderers in France.

He had all the Welshman's passionate interest in social conditions and during a period after the war as publicity officer with the Ministry of Labour carried out an extensive survey on the state of South Wales.

Prosser took effective charge of the *Western Mail* from 1938 when he was made acting editor owing to the death of his predecessor, Mr J. J. Sandbrook. He steered the paper through the difficult years of the Second World War and the postwar period and in 1947, needing to fill gaps left by the war and to find new talent, set up the first internal school of journalism by the *Western Mail* in Britain. He was a pioneer of editorial training in this country.

He was the author of *The British Newspaper Press in Mid-Century*, 1957, and *A National Trust for Promoting the Arts in Wales*, 1959.

In 1913 he married Florence, second daughter of Edwin Harris.

SIR CHARLES WHEELER

Mr Humphrey Brooke writes:—
Sir Charles Wheeler brought exceptional gifts to his Presidency of the Royal Academy during a brilliant career. The situation was faced with many problems. His personal charm and integrity of character irradiated all his actions. From the chair his invariable courtesy and patience encouraged open discussions, but he was firm in his recommendations and in accepting the majority view. The almost unanimous votes which carried through the various stages of the Leonardo Cartoon's sale to the nation are one example of this. The policy of opening the doors to more experimental artists was another.

As a leader Sir Charles had the knack of extracting an above the ordinary effort from colleagues and subordinates at all levels. This was due to the tolerance and understanding of his attitude, and to his profound sense of responsibility towards the Royal Academy of Arts. Throughout Burlington House, with its Schools and other departments, he was greatly loved.

As a token of his practical gifts, the exhibitions held during his 10-year Presidency, despite rising costs, earned a larger average annual profit than in the rest of the postwar period. They were also more numerous. The over-riding sense that all who worked with this unusual personality must feel is one of affectionate gratitude.

Dr Francis Evans, FRCS, FFARCS, who died on Aug 26 at the age of 74, was consultant anaesthetist at St Bartholomew's Hospital from 1924 to 1963 and at St Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum from 1932 to 1965. He was a former Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr John Howlett, OBE, founder of the former chairman and managing director of the worthy Piston Ring Ltd, died on Sunday at the age of 90.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Robert Colville, MC, High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1940-41, died on Monday at the age of 80.

OBITUARY

DR OTTO STRASSER

Nazi who became Hitler's enemy

Dr Otto Strasser, one of the early leaders of the Nazi Party who later became Hitler's enemy, died in Munich on Tuesday at the age of 76.

Born in Bavaria on September 10, 1897, Strasser, with his elder brother Gregor, fought in the First World War and then studied political economy, becoming a socialist and editing a Social Democratic newspaper. Deciding that the party was weak and rigidly dogmatic, he turned to the right and joined the Nazi Party in 1925.

Soon there were, in effect, two National Socialist parties in Germany—the one led by Hitler and the other led by the Strassers. The Strassers wanted a revolutionary party, one that would fight for common cause with the trade unions and for serious social reforms and would stand firm against a dictatorship. The struggle between the totalitarian tendencies of Hitler and the more democratic beliefs of the Strassers became violent, and in 1930 Otto withdrew completely and founded his own group called the Black Front. Gregor remained with Hitler, loyal but discontented, believing that he might persuade Hitler to take a different course and hoping that he might at some time become leader of the party. As a reward for this loyalty, Hitler had him murdered in the bloodbath of June 30, 1934.

Realizing that Otto Strasser was the party's most dangerous enemy, Goering ordered that he be assassinated. Many men of the Nazi Party were at stage disappointed, felt staves betrayed by Hitler; they were attracted to the natives offered by Strasser. The Gestapo reported influential army officers, young, and the peasants sympathetic to Strasser; he a serious danger threatening system from inside.

Fleeing to Vienna and Prague, as war approached Zurich and Paris, Strasser turned his opposition to Nazis. Founding the German Movement in France, soon had to move on to a time to Canada and United States. His camp even if energetic, was in ignored although he won support for his views in Britain, the United States and Germany after the war.

He organized a new movement, the German People's Party, which he called the "German People's Party". He was welcomed by the victors, who continued to see him as a ghost of Nazism in Strasser, despite his vigorous opposition to Hitler. His opposition to Hitler was not ideological, personal rather than ideological.

Deprived of his citizen Strasser fought through courts to have it restored in 1955 he returned to Germany from Canada. In his last years, he was a member of the German People's Union, but his Nazi claim of a conversion to some respectability was a suspect.

MR DOUGLAS CAMERON

Sir Thomas Armstrong writes:—
A distinguished and noble career is ended by death of Douglas Cameron very fine cellist himself, outstanding qualities as a chamber music player, he played for many years at the Royal Academy of Music, a department in which traditions of Herbert von Cammeron's own gifts a teacher enabled him to inspire a whole generation of players and teachers who at the moment of his influence.

How fitting that his last living work should have been with the splendid cello solo of the National Youth Orchestra! Those young people never forget him.

Cameron was a modest, generous man, ready to applaud to the achievement of others than to recognize own; but he was accepted an equal by the great of the world, and acclai by Cassals and Piatigorsky. Remember when they visited R.A.M.

His own characteristics of those of the great cellist ensemble player rather than virtuoso soloist; and it is that will ensure that the memory of him remaining with friends and pupils will living and affectionate one.

LORD IL

OFFICE & FACTORY
REMOVALS
Bullens
EL: 01-272 6671

Ansafone
19 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 2HS.
Let Ansafone
answer your phone
01-629 9232

Employers attack nationalization plans and worker anticipation

Edward Townsend
The engineering employers today launched a sweeping attack on the Government's nationalization plans, cost-of-living rises and worker participation in industry.
The employers' survey for the Engineering Employers' Federation gives a picture of the industry that is "economically sound", "potentially rich" and "not a burden on the state".
The report, which covered 25 per cent of federated firms, describes the Government's plans for a National Board and planning as "completely misguided".
The report also encourages investment in some sectors, but maintains that increasing nationalization in the industry by the state is the successful operation.

AT chief's warning against interference

Referring to the nationalization proposals, Mr Dobson says there is a widespread belief both inside and outside government circles that nationalization must in some way be of benefit to the business, the employee and the country.
As far as BAT was concerned, the group could see no merit in this notion.
"I find it inconceivable that a body of faceless men somewhere exists that is able to run BAT, and many other companies at the same time, better than the existing management, imperfect though it may be," he says.
Shipbuilding: In a specific attack on the Government's proposals to nationalize the shipbuilding industry, Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow and Co said it was clear that the indictment levelled against the United Kingdom industry is totally at variance with the proven facts. In relation to Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Sir Eric says that the interests of the employees, the shareholders, the Clyde and the country as a whole would be best served by allowing the undoubted progress that has been made by Yarrow (Shipbuilders) over recent years to continue in its present form.
The company had sold its EEC sugar at the usual British price through its whole sale cost was more than 50 per cent above that of the British equivalent.
Independent shopkeepers are growing cautious in ordering from the EEC now that the British Government and refiners predict improved supplies at normal British prices in a few weeks.
Few independent traders can afford to subsidize EEC sugar themselves and sell it at British prices. They realize that it will be unsalable once normal home deliveries are resumed.
Mr John Irish, assistant managing director of the Spar Food Groceries Group, said they had sharply reduced imports of EEC sugar in view of Government forecasts of better British supplies.
Mr Richard Branson, managing director of the rival VG chain, said one of its alone subsidiaries had been subsidizing EEC sugar so that it could be sold at the British price.
Mrs Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, has told trade organizations that she has had reports of excessive retail sugar prices.

The Investment Company Limited

Satisfactory progress reported by the Chairman,
Major G. L. Webb

Trading and income results continue to improve. The comparative figures are:

	1974	1973	1972
Profit before taxation	£450,726	£265,093	£122,258
Profit attributable to shareholders	£168,065	£121,325	£74,363
Dividends per share	2.39p	1.74p	1.05p

Although this progress is satisfactory, the steps taken to limit and re-purchase certain holdings in order to maximise tax advantage have resulted in a deficit in our reserves.

Under these circumstances no dividend is recommended for the year although it is anticipated that interim dividend at least equivalent to the previous year, will be declared at an early date.

During the year the Group's cash position has been strengthened and the possibility of a liquidity problem has been eliminated. The Company also reduced its shareholdings by more than £500,000, and current liabilities by more than £1 million. Valuable arrangements exist with our bankers which we could utilise if the occasion arose.

Our investment in The Shannon goes from strength to strength. The recent annual profit was 97% ahead of the previous year, and they have a target to double profits this year.

Our overseas companies, whilst small in assets and profits, are in a healthy state of liquidity and should prove their contribution year by year.

The results for this traumatic period seem to me to be satisfactory considering the economic and political climate in which we have been working, and we are in a position to take advantage of any improvements that must surely come in the near future.

Talk to save Court Line's Caribbean offshoot

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor
Foreign Office officials and various Caribbean governments are holding urgent talks to secure the future operations of the Leeward Islands Air Transport Company (LIAT) owned by the distressed Court Line group. A solution is regarded vital to the economic life of 20 islands in the Eastern Caribbean.
LIAT has been losing £1.5m a year and the Court Line special managers and liquidators want the position clarified as soon as possible. The Department of Trade and the Foreign Office have been working with an inter-governmental committee of Commonwealth interests.
Although at least one offer for the airline has been received from an American company acting for a British principal—some form of public subsidy may be necessary, perhaps with help from British Government funds.
The airline, which is continuing to operate under the liquidator's special surveillance, has a number of complex debts which a prospective buyer for the fleet and other assets may not readily accept.
British West Indian Airways, which sold a controlling stake in LIAT to Court Line in October, 1973, also holds certain options to repurchase.
Among those who have to be consulted in any rescue operation is Hawker Siddeley, which is owed nearly £700,000 secured against four Avro HS748 aircraft. Exporters Refinance Corporation has a small claim against the security of five Hawker aircraft also in the LIAT fleet.
A substantial debt is owed to British West Indian Airways and part repayment of a loan is due next month. Others with claims include Barclays Bank, whose overdraft is secured on property.
One important complication in securing the airline's future operations is an inter-company debt of £4.2m due to Court Line.

Liquidator confirms UCS creditors may sue Government

By Peter Hill
Detailed submissions on the Government's responsibility for £7.5m of the debts owed to ordinary creditors by Upper Clyde Shipbuilders when it collapsed three years ago are to be lodged within the next two weeks with Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.
Mr Robert Smith, the UCS liquidator, addressing a creditors' meeting yesterday in Glasgow, confirmed that it might be necessary to take unprecedented legal action against the Government on the basis of an independent investigation under the Companies Act.
The investigation under section 332 (1) of the Act has been undertaken by Professor David Flint, Professor of Accountancy at Glasgow University. His report has remained confidential. However, Mr Smith said yesterday that his submission, and Professor Flint's report, would be distributed to creditors in the next few weeks.
Professor Flint concluded in his report that there was a valid case to be represented to the Government for its responsibility to make payment to the ordinary creditors under the terms of what has become known as "Beagle-type liability".
Mr Smith told some of the 2,500 ordinary creditors of UCS at the meeting that he and the Committee of Inspection had considered the report very carefully and had not accepted the conclusions entirely on the extent of the directors' and Government involvement, and responsibility for the company's financial operations.
"Before we decide whether or not to embark on any legal

£20m deficit may follow state airline profits

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
British Airways made a net profit of £16.6m during 1973-74, but may lose up to £20m this year owing to inflation and increased fuel costs.
This was stated yesterday by Mr David Nicolson, chairman of the state airline, in presenting his annual report and accounts. In doing so he appealed for British Airways to be considered as a business and "not a political pawn".
Mr Nicolson said that the 1973-74 profit before interest and taxation was £50.5m, an increase of 79.6 per cent on the first year of the merged former BOAC and BEA.
The net profit of £16.6m compared with £5.2m in 1972-73 and represented a return on assets of 11.7 per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent the year before.
"But we cannot ignore the huge uncertainty that hangs over the scale of our future activities," Mr Nicolson said.
The benefits of the merger of the two airlines—estimated at about £50m a year—had been swamped by cost increases totalling £174m this year. Fuel increases would produce an additional £95m revenue, but because of the higher prices traffic would be 10 per cent down.
"Tough years lie ahead," the report commented.
"Depressing as the immediate future may appear, it is perhaps some consolation that we are in a better shape than many of our competitors, particularly when the benefits of full rationalization have been realized."
Despite reductions in services because of fuel shortages, British Airways offered 5 per cent extra capacity during the financial year under review. A total of 14.4 million passengers were carried over 200 million miles on scheduled services—an increase of 8.4 per cent on the previous year.
Turnover was up by 20 per cent to £547m, while airline revenue increased by £106m to £578m, a rise of 22 per cent.

Production of six car ranges at a standstill

By R. W. Shakespeare
With nearly 30,000 workers now idle, disputes in Britain's motor industry have halted production of six different car ranges together with some trucks and tractors.
Production losses by British Leyland and Chrysler are mounting at the rate of about £4m a day, while most of the workers involved in the shutdowns are covered by lay-off pay agreements and are therefore drawing a big proportion of their normal wages.
Car production at British Leyland's Austin/Morris plants at Longbridge, Birmingham, and Cowley, Oxford, is at a standstill. These two centres produce the Mini, Allegro, and Marina car ranges and the shutdown has so far caused the lay-off of about 11,000 workers. More may be sent home before the end of this week.
The trouble results from a strike by 2,000 workers at British Leyland's central transmissions plant at Washwood Heath, Birmingham, and the

Production of six car ranges at a standstill

consequent lay-off of another 1,700 workers there. This has brought all production to a halt.
The strikers have rejected the management's offer of a new pay deal which would give increases of £4 a week from October 1.
British Leyland is losing output of more than 2,000 cars a day at Longbridge and Cowley, with a showroom value of well over £2m.
Meanwhile, another shutdown at British Leyland's truck and tractor plant at Bathgate, West Lothian, is now almost a month old.
Chrysler's troubles are also continuing, and the American-owned company has now lost more than £6m worth of output at its car assembly plants at Linwood, Renfrewshire, and Coventry which make the full range of Avenger, Imp, and Humber cars.
More than 10,000 workers at these two plants and at the Stoke engines factory in Coventry are laid off because of strikes by 550 workers

Saudis take big US gold shipment

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 28
More than 500,000 troy ounces of refined gold bullion was exported from New York to Saudi Arabia last month.
The shipment may have been a withdrawal by Saudi Arabia of gold being held on its behalf by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.
It is the largest single export of refined gold bullion to any country from the United States this year and the first such shipment in 1974 to Saudi Arabia.
At the official price of \$422.18 (£184.40) an ounce the export was worth \$21.8m. Exactly \$16,577 troy ounces were involved, according to statistics on United States gold imports and exports published today by the Department of Commerce.
The only other countries to which large refined gold bullion exports have been made this year are Canada, Mexico and Switzerland.
The Canadians have imported 186,811 troy ounces of refined gold bullion this year from the United States, and exported 538,070 troy ounces there.
Mexico has not exported any refined gold bullion to America this year, but she has imported 104,388 troy ounces.
Many countries store gold as a matter of convenience at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, but bank officials today refused to disclose whether the

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Ass Mang 25p to 925p	Add Int 2p to 13p
Atlas Stone 51p to 921p	Bryant Hdg 2p to 15p
Brit Sugar 5p to 225p	Broken Hill 20p to 470p
Commerzbank 5p to 700p	Court Hts Ldn 5p to 20p
Harcros 4p to 27p	Economic 10p to 130p
Johnson Grp 2p to 30p	Heintys 5p to 40p
Ldn Tin 3p to 128p	Induscope 12p to 225p
Leves 1p to 7p	Kent, M. P. 2p to 18p
Ldn Atlantic 2p to 39p	Lex Services 10p to 16p
Midford Docks 3p to 15p	Lafar 3p to 23p
Stephen, J. 10p to 85p	Nitin Foods 5p to 45p
Tollmache 10p to 157p	Rowton Hotels 5p to 380p
Warren, J. 3p to 25p	Union Corp 15p to 505p
Wagon Fin 3p to 25p	

Equities fell sharply. Gold-edged securities were quiet. Sterling gained 60 points on the day yesterday, to close at \$2.3195. Gold was unchanged yesterday at \$154.

SDR-\$ was 0.512466 while SDR-£ was 1.18513. Commodities: Reuters' commodity index fell by 11.6 points to 1,257.8 yesterday. Reports, page 22

On other pages

Business Appointments	20	Market reports	22	Preliminary Announcement:	22
Appointments Vacant	9, 24	Bank Base Rates Table	22	Challenge Corporation	22
Financial Editor	19	Company Meeting Reports:	22	Interim Statements:	22
Financial news	20, 22	Cavenham Foods	20	Edward Le Bas	22
Letters	18	G. H. Downing & Co	17	Lomhro	18
Diary	18	Edbro (Holdings)	17	John C. Small & Tidmas	22
Wall Street	22	The Investment Company	17	Company Notice:	22
Share prices	23	The Renwick Group	18	Withbank Colliery	22

EEC should borrow from Arabs for Italy, Signor Carli says

By David Blake
Confirmation that Italy is seeking medium and long-term loans from its partners in the European Community has come from Signor Guido Carli, governor of the Italian Central Bank. In an interview to be published tomorrow in the magazine *Espresso*, he said that the loans ought to be financed through borrowing by other Community countries from the Arab oil producers.
This marks a significant change of public policy by Signor Carli, who has up to now denied or played down suggestions that Italy was seeking foreign credits. The reason is thought to be his belief that the possibility of getting large foreign loans, either through direct negotiations with other governments or some channel such as the IMF, was being used by the Government as an excuse for the growing difficulty faced by Italy in its attempts to borrow through the Euromarkets makes restrictive policies at home essential. He has now decided that the package which has been laboriously agreed by the country's coalition to damp down demand is good enough, or at least the best that he can hope for.
This view also seems to be held by the Germans who, at a recent meeting in Bonn, went out of their way to state that they were impressed by the determination of the Italian Government to deal with its problems.
Whether this new found belief in the effectiveness of the Government's policies is because they have become substantially tougher (which does not seem

Kuwait ends sterling currency domination

By Our Energy Correspondent
Kuwait has ended sterling's domination of its oil revenues. After decades of taking all oil company payments for crude in sterling, Kuwait is now receiving dollars as well.
Its first large payment in dollars came earlier this month when it asked Gulf Oil and British Petroleum to make \$700m (£300m) worth of back-payments on oil revenues in dollars instead of sterling.
But there is still no confirmation that Kuwait is planning to invest in British Government bonds. Mr Abdul Rahman al-Ahli, Kuwait's Finance and Oil minister said yesterday that his country would be investing its funds in bonds and by other means abroad for its own benefit.
But he declined to give any figures, or details of Kuwait investments in Britain or other countries. "Kuwait's policy is to invest its funds in various countries and in different currencies without any discrimination," he said.
While Kuwait opted to take its back-payments for oil in dollars, it is asking BP and Gulf to continue to pay for their equity oil—the 40 per cent of production of just under two million barrels a day available to the companies at tax-paid cost—of \$7 a barrel in sterling.

Satisfactory Performance by G. H. DOWNING

Year of unprecedented events and cost increases

- From the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. D. S. Hartley, for the year to 31st March 1974:
- Pre-tax profit £1,251,733 (£1,233,616) in year when massive increases in oil price, miners' strike, three-day week and mortgage famine plus price controls and profit restraints affected private house building.
 - Revaluation of land and buildings reveals an excess over book value of £1,730,406.
 - Satisfactory order book but off-rate rate lagging. Gratifying growth of exports.
 - Our marketing policy has given us a highly competitive price structure to meet the challenging trading conditions which lie ahead.

G. H. DOWNING & CO. LIMITED
Manufacturers of Clay Products, Refractories, Roadstone Aggregate, Electrical Engineering
BRAMPTON HILL, NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

HAW-BROOK (Independent financial advisers)

Are pleased to offer a specialist financial and portfolio service for interested clients in international Diamond markets. Minimum investment level £10,000.
For confidential information Haw-Brook Financial Services Limited, 77 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-493 3321/2/3.

BSC to pay up to £4 a tonne more for scrap

By Peter Hill
The British Steel Corporation has lifted the price it is prepared to pay for scrap by up to £4 a tonne. This is the second time this year that the state steel undertaking has increased its offer price in an attempt to generate more scrap.

But yesterday's decision has sparked off a major row. A spokesman for the British Independent Steel Producers Association—whose members have been accused by the BSC in the past few months of jacking up scrap prices—said it was "absolutely appalled" by the BSC's decision.

He added: "Private sector steelmakers are appalled at this further unilateral and unnecessary escalation of steel-making costs at a time when the market is at least calmer than in earlier months this year."

Scrap industry sources said scrap merchants had been informed that the BSC was prepared to pay the new prices from yesterday. They range from an increase of £1.50 a tonne for turning to slightly over £4 a tonne for premium grade scrap.

The BSC would not comment on the BISPA reaction, nor was it particularly forthcoming on the reasons for its decision to lift prices for a second time.

It appears, however, that the BSC is anxious to put itself on a more competitive basis with the private sector, and this latest increase may enable the BSC to gain a larger share of the increased level of scrap arising from scrap industry experts believe will follow the increase.

A spokesman for the British Scrap Federation said last night that it was too early to predict the level of scrap which might be generated by the BSC's move, but it could amount to between 50,000 tonnes and 75,000 tonnes over the next week or so.

The fact that the BSC offer price for premium scrap had now been increased to more than £30 a tonne, he explained, would make scrap collection from fringe areas more attractive.

The BSC increased its scrap prices by about £9 a tonne in May, while the private sector producers imposed an unprecedented scrap surcharge on their steel products averaging about £5 a tonne soon after.

Scrap has been a major constraint on the BSC's output levels throughout the year and its normal purchases from merchants have been running at about six million tonnes annually.

Motor industry keeps on target for export surplus of £1,000m

By Clifford Webb
British motor manufacturers are well on target for a record £1,000m export surplus over imports this year. Last month exports exceeded imports by £95.5m, a 37 per cent improvement over July, 1973, and the highest surplus for any month this year.

But returns published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders yesterday showed that foreign manufacturers are continuing to step up imports of commercial vehicles to take advantage of the short supply situation here, particularly in the super-heavy sector. Commercial imports more than doubled last month compared with July 1973, and at £149m are now 59 per cent up in the first seven months of the year.

Although commercial exports

increased by only 16 per cent in the same period, they showed an encouraging 39 per cent improvement in July, and at £144m for the full seven months are three times bigger than imports. Car imports fell by 15 per cent in July (22 per cent over the seven months). With car sales in Britain 25 per cent down on last year and the prospects of an even bigger fall in the closing months of the year, importers are clearly more optimistic than domestic producers. Stocks of imported cars are believed to be extremely high—reliable sources suggest as many as 180,000 cars, sufficient for eight months' supply.

But in situations such as the sharp burst of buying which took place in the first two weeks of August the ability to make immediate delivery from stock

enables importers to increase their market share at the expense of home-based producers.

A sector which is coming in for increasing scrutiny by government ministers and trade union leaders is the sharp increase in imported motor components which has continued throughout 1973. Last month it increased by no less than 43 per cent compared with the seven-month average of 22 per cent.

Coming at a time when British components are competitively priced, the increase is being attributed to two factors: the failure of British companies to meet demand and the extensive component rationalization programmes of Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler which are leading to higher component imports from their continental factories.

Economies in energy continuing

Economies in the use of energy during last winter's oil and coal supply crisis are continuing even though the immediate problems have been solved.

Power consumption in Britain dropped by 3.5 per cent in June compared with the same month in 1973, the seventh successive month in which the use of energy has declined.

According to Energy Trends, published by the Department of Energy, consumption for the second quarter of the year fell by 4.5 per cent over the second quarter of 1973.

Declines in the consumption of oil and coal during the six months have consistently been below the average fall-off in power usage, but there has been a boom in the use of natural gas.

Two new oil bearing zones have been discovered on block 21/1 of the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea by the Transworld Petroleum group. In June they announced a flow of 1,345 barrels a day from the well 94 miles north east of Aberdeen. Deeper drilling is producing flows of 890 and 2,177 barrels a day from two new zones in the same well.

Wool price plea
Wool growers are to urge the Government to increase the guaranteed price for the British wool clip from 26p a pound to 30p a pound at or before the next farm price review.

Hull dockers black Danes' catamaran cargo service

More than 2,000 dockers meeting at Hull yesterday decided to black from Monday a cargo shipping service which does not need docks or dockers.

They also decided to black its ancillary services, including the British Waterways Board. The shipping company affected is Bacat, the Danish-owned barge board catamaran service between Hull and Rotterdam which cost £2m to set up seven months ago.

The system is cost and labour saving. It uses barges which are loaded at canal ports in south and west Yorkshire. They are then pushed by tugs to Hull for loading at a riverside berth into a catamaran ship for the sea crossing.

Although dockers are not

needed the Bacat company agreed to pay four dockers £75 a week and two supervisors £98 a week as a token labour force aboard the catamaran. They also intended to have another group of dockers transferring cargo from one barge to another, so as to give them a 20 per cent share of the trade.

Now the dockers' unofficial shop stewards claim that the company has broken its agreement to handle only new trade. They claim it is handling existing trade which should go through Hull docks.

Only the rivercraft men are so far in favour of Bacat. They say it has provided more jobs with 26 of them on the Bacat barges. A spokesman for the Bacat company said the dockers' decision was disappointing.

CIR advocates recognition pacts

Advantages for employers and trade unions in concluding clear recognition agreements are set out in a study published today by the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The study draws on the CIR's experience of handling recognition disputes since it was set up as a Royal Commission in 1969. The study says the main advantage of recognition agreements for employers is that future conflict between employer and union and between rival unions can be avoided.

For unions the main advantages are easier recruitment and simpler negotiations. CIR Study 5: Trade Union Recognition, CIR Experience. Stationery Office 65p (by post 72p).

US wage/price code forecast

Washington, Aug 28.—Mr. William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, believes that the new Code of Living Council will have to establish guidelines on wages and prices and may call open hearings on proposed wage and price increases when such increases are above the guideline levels.

By these hearings, Mr. Simon believes, public opinion can be mobilized to bring pressure to compel those companies contemplating increases to show restraint.

The Washington Post reported today that Mr. Simon told some American journalists that rigid across-the-board guidelines were not contemplated and that the new agency "will have to look at each industry separately."

Thomson Holidays looking to 1975 profit

By Patricia Tisdall

Hopes of improved profitability resulting from the collapse of the rival Court Line group were expressed by executives of Thomson Holidays, largest of the inclusive holiday operators yesterday.

Thomson has no plans at present to increase its capacity for holidaymakers next summer to cater for former Clarkson and Horizon clients. But it expects the extra business to fill existing holiday programmes, budgeted at 80 to 85 per cent capacity, to saturation point and thus improve profits.

Mr Brian Llewellyn, chief executive of Thomson Travel Holdings, parent of Thomson Holidays said that the company was likely to make its first loss on record during 1974. The group, which includes airline and hotel interests as well as tour operations, saw 1972 profits of about £1.2m cut almost in half last year.

But in 1975, partly due to the increased bookings resulting from the Court Line demise, it "fully anticipates" a return to profitability according to Mr Llewellyn.

The company, however, is being cautious in its targets. In its summer brochure launched yesterday, it is planning to sell about 523,000 summer holiday tours in 1975, about the same level as during this year. The number of departure airports has been cut back from 15 to 10, with holiday programmes withdrawn from Exeter, Bournemouth, Teesside, Blackpool and Liverpool.

There are also many shorter holiday tours of 7, 10 and 11 days on offer for next year. Thomson believes that consumers facing severe price increases in other areas may reduce holiday spending by taking shorter holidays.

Price increases in the new brochure average about 15 per cent, lower than was predicted earlier in the year. However, according to Mr Llewellyn, the steep price rises of 20 to 25 per cent which occurred during 1974 should not need to be repeated next year.

Inclusive holiday prices, he said, are geared to the average industrial wage and the relationship has changed very little during the past few years.

Originally they offered a full inclusive holiday for the price of a return air fare on a scheduled service. Airline fare increases this winter of around 30 per cent mean that they will continue to offer good value to clients, he said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unpredictable strengths of high-alumina cement

From Mr D. D. Double and Mr A. Hellawell

Sir, the recent collapse of a few public buildings (*New Scientist*, vols 61 and 63, pp 752 and 25 respectively) has focused attention on the unpredictable strengths of structures made with quick setting, high-alumina cements. Many local authorities are currently spending considerable sums of money on the analysis of structural beams and supports made with this material, naturally with priority for schools, which open in a few weeks from now.

The problem is concerned with the degradation over a period of time (a few years), in certain environments, of the cement hydrate from one crystal form to another.

The extent of this degradation is commonly assessed by a laboratory technique called differential thermal analysis (DTA), which involves heating a small sample up to about 400°C and analysing the rate at which the temperature rises.

The method of sampling, presently advised, is to take drillings beneath the surface of a structural member in order to produce a few grams of fine powder which are sufficient for the analysis.

By an astonishing oversight, two very simple factors appear to have been neglected.

Firstly, a typical mixture

contains by volume some 75 per cent of sand and pebbles, some of the latter as big as 1in in diameter, so that although the exterior seems to be fairly uniform only a small proportion of the interior consists of the binding matrix. The filling materials (sand and flint) give a variable or negligible response during the analysis, and not surprisingly, tests with drillings, taken at random, are almost meaningless.

Secondly, as many "do it yourself" enthusiasts will have experienced, it is difficult to drill a good concrete without the drill heating well above 100-200°C, and this happens to be the temperature range in which one of the important analytical heat losses occurs.

Both these points would seem to be obvious to any casual observer, but we draw attention to them because public safety is involved, and because large sums of the ratepayers' money are at stake, not only in the buildings themselves but in the expenses of analysing their quality.

It seems amazing to us that some national authority has not been more explicit in its advice to local authorities.

D. D. DOUBLE,
A. HELLAWELL,
Department of Metallurgy and Science of Materials,
Parks Road,
University of Oxford.

Temps and perms: standards are not taught to keep now

From Miss Agnes Kinnerley

Sir, "But you haven't altered the carbons," I said to the 18-year-old temporary who had been working for two years. She looked blank. When taught typing as an extra subject at a grammar school the teacher said you didn't alter the carbons as "they only went on the file". She was genuinely confused and said nobody had ever told her this before and she had worked in a number of offices.

I have also worked with two girls from different expensive secretarial colleges in London, where I know the training is rigorous, who have sploshed untidily letter heading with white Snopack and overtyped on carbon copies.

Apart from bad teaching and sloppy practice, what about all the "executives" who sign letters without reading them and have record copies on files bearing no resemblance to the top copies sent out of the office? What proof would they have in law that an alteration had been made on the letters sent out

when they differed from copies retained in their firm?

Before anybody gets steamed up about temporaries, may I say that when I was one myself and asked for Cop-Ex to alter carbons as well as Tipp-Ex for the top copies, I was met equally blankly.

I said I didn't see much point of one without the other, because if you were going to rub out on the carbons you might as well rub out on the top copies.

Oh, we don't alter the carbons here; overtypes are accepted. And this in a firm a "household word" where they are certainly not over-worked and most staff are "permanent".

Does this prove if you are prepared to accept sub-standard work, this is what you'll get, and that Somerset Maugham was right when he said "if you go through life expecting nothing but the best, you are likely to get it"?

Yours faithfully,
AGNES KINNERLEY,
18 Buckland Crescent,
London, NW3.

State Reserve Pension Scheme

From Mr B. Sherman
Sir, I have read the correspondence in your columns between Ian Liddington and Harry with great interest. My attention has been attracted by whom but a handful are in the occupational scheme (around 3,000 in all).

While I agree wholeheartedly with the analysis of Lucas concerning the inst of the State Reserve 5 and the consequent poor man standards laid down Act for Occupational Scheme there has been an unfair side-effect in the suspensions these provisions.

Most of the members association are in the fact these standards exist as a carrot to employers examine their schemes and left the trade unions a with which to open negotiations.

The carrot has now been drawn, and the consequence certainty has halted near of the 300-plus on-going stations which this aspect is underfunding.

This, of course, has the of condemning many who will retire within the few months to a more existence than they would had in other circumstances.

The view of the negoti in my association is the State Reserve Scheme have been suspended, to do otherwise would have administratively irreconcilable changes were contemplated to maintain the minimum dards with a notice that early date these would be rated. This I feel would suited both Mr Harry and myself.

Yours sincerely,
BARRIE SHERMAN, DI of Research, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs,
Jamestown Road,
London, NW1.

Postal sprint

From Mr A. H. R. Christian
Sir, At 3 pm on Tuesday, August 13, I posted a package containing a 25-year-old ratcatcher for much-needed repairs, to a small enterprise in Leeds.

These were returned neatly repaired at a cost of plus 4p V.A.T. at 7 am on 1 day, August 17. Postage was second class.

Not a bad performance for our oft-maligned Post Office and the small engine organization concerned. I think of no country in Europe where it would be equal to Yours faithfully,
A. H. R. CHRISTIAN,
The Mead,
Parsonage Downs,
Dunmow,
Essex.

Profits exceed £750,000. Dividend is up 25%

Clifford W. Wilton, Chairman, said:

"It is a great disappointment not to be able to report an increase in profits for the year. Interim results showed profits 18% higher, but the sudden unforeseeable deterioration which occurred after Christmas brought about a downturn in profitability which, despite all our efforts, was unavoidable."

Here are some brief notes on how Divisions fared during a testing year.

Major expansion of Freight Division.

The merger of the Nuttall group of companies with our Freight Division in August 1973 was the Group's biggest acquisition to date. It involved swift reorganisation, restructuring management on a regional basis, and strengthening accounting and financial planning. Freight forwarding interests were combined and expanded in a new company—Morley Ball Ltd.

As a result of these actions and despite the energy crisis and three-day week, the Division had a successful year, with the Nuttall companies making a most satisfactory contribution.

We anticipate substantial growth and profit increase from this Division over the next two years, especially through expansion into the EEC.

Travel Division now fourth largest agency network in UK.

This Division continued to make good progress and earned substantially higher profits. The Jersey operations of Allens Air Holidays and Blue Coach Tours were especially successful.

The major acquisition of Park Travel in April 1974 added 16 offices to bring total sales outlets to 52, the fourth largest network in Britain. Economies of scale and increased profitability should now be possible.

Property development goes ahead in South West.

Steady progress was made throughout the year. Despite poor market conditions, sales of houses kept up with construction on the Plymouth, Plympton, Newton Ferrers and Exeter sites in which we are involved. We have also acquired prime sites at Truro and St. Ives.

Motor Cars and Motor Caravans.

It was a difficult year for the retail motor trade with financial restrictions, petrol shortage, higher interest rates. Car sales declined from March 1973, and sales of motor caravans were minimal for the first three months after the introduction of V.A.T.

There have been persistent shortages of Chrysler cars and commercials through labour disputes and production changes; and hardening of the D-mark created pricing problems with the VW Passat.

Strengthened service and parts operations have helped in these difficulties.

Motor Cruisers—exports continue to grow.

Both output and sales of our luxury motor cruisers increased 40% over the previous year. Production was maintained even during three-day weeks.

About 40% of production was exported, mainly to Western Europe.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS
Group trading profit after interest
Exceptional item—share of associated Company's profit on sales of undeveloped land
Group profit before taxation and extraordinary items
Taxation



Building the Moody 33 Motor Sailer in conjunction with AH Moody & Sons Ltd has proved most successful.

The immediate outlook for our cruisers and for these motor sailers remains good. Sales so far this year have been greater than last, especially exports to Europe.

Fuel distribution weathers difficult conditions.

The miners' prolonged overtime ban and strike, coupled with restrictive practices on the railways, made it a difficult year for the solid fuel trade. In spite of all the problems and frustrations experienced, the management and staff of Western Fuel Company successfully minimised the fall in sales.

During the year five more retail businesses were acquired, and more recently the other major distribution centre in Bristol, enabling this company to improve service both to the trade and to the public.

Another established firm of builders merchants was acquired. Profits from this section held up reasonably well over the year.

The outlook for solid fuel is better than for many years, following the oil crisis, and increased costs of other forms of energy.

The Board has recommended a final dividend of 1.18p per ordinary share (representing 1.76p including imputed tax credit). Interim 1.75p (2.5p) was paid in February. Adjusting for scrip issues, this amounts to 3.43p per share, compared with 2.67p for the previous year.

	1974	1973
Group trading profit after interest	£781,000	£1,013,000
Exceptional item—share of associated Company's profit on sales of undeveloped land	—	£366,000
Group profit before taxation and extraordinary items	£781,000	£1,379,000
Taxation	£420,000	£557,000

RENWICKS

The Renwick Group Limited

Head Office: Renwick House, Paignton, Devon TQ4 7BN

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary at the above address.



INTERIM STATEMENT

LONRHO

SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND AND RESULTS FOR NINE MONTHS

The Directors have declared a second interim ordinary dividend in respect of the year ending on 30th September 1974 of 1.675p per share (equivalent to 2.5p per share before Advance Corporation Tax). A first interim dividend of 1.25p per share gross, equivalent to 1.138p per share gross on the increased issued share capital after the March 1974 bonus issue, was paid on 5th April 1974.

The total interim distribution of 3.636p per share gross compares with the interim dividend equivalent to 2.273p per share gross paid on 21st October 1973.

The second interim dividend will be paid on 31st October 1974 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 20th September 1974.

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of companies in respect of the nine months ended 30th June, 1974 are as follows:—

	Nine months ended 30th June, 1974	1973
	£ million	£ million
Turnover	222.8	170.5
Profit before Taxation:		
Group	21.1	11.8
Associates	5.9	3.1
	27.0	14.9
Taxation	14.4	7.9
Profits after Taxation	12.6	7.0
Minority Interests	4.5	2.0
Profit attributable to Lonrho shareholders (before extraordinary items)	8.1	5.0

LONRHO LIMITED
Cheapside House,
London, EC2V 6BL

28th August, 1974

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lion and the losses at Shepperton

Down 2p to a new low point of 40p, Lion International paid 5.6 per cent after the decision to downgrade last year's dividend forecast of 9.625p. The share looks suitably cautious in the light of references in a preliminary statement to an abnormally high cash outflow at Shepperton and the need to maintain liquidity.

Last year's pre-tax profit has been struck after a £469,000 loss. Shepperton and losses in Earl & Dean's United States operation of around £160,000, plus the extraordinary dividend of £140,000 net of redundancy payments at Shepperton; leaving the exceptional loss of account, earnings a share would have shown a slight decline from 7.7p to 5.6p.

The staff at Shepperton has been reduced from more than 300 to almost nothing, and should go some way to staunch the losses and are hopes that the United States losses may be eliminated in the current year. The poster states, in the meantime, is presently going from strength to strength after providing the bulk of last year's profit.

The current year is unlikely to see much contribution from property subsidiary which is expected to be around £140,000 last year, and while the main loss at Shepperton has been reduced, the savage reduction in the costs that should follow redundancies, it could take time for the rating to return to the recovery potential in the stock market climate.

For the 40 acres of surplus land at the studios, the Lion Film Finance Corporation no longer enjoys its right to over their sale. Planning applications have been lodged for residential development, with housing in the docks the prospects no longer as enticing as they did.

All elimination of Lion's loss would probably reduce the p/e ratio to 10. The market will now want to know how far the group's recent results, including that of the House for £1.9m, have towards tidying up the accounts. But even assuming that the picture turns out to be a rosier, J. R. Vassess's 51 per cent holding could leave a 1 of uncertainty over the stock.

1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £3.71m
Sales £15.6m (£12.0m)
Pre-tax profits £1.92m (£1.87m)
Earnings per share 6.0p (7.6p)
Dividend gross 6.25p (8.81p)

ason Matthey

e benefits of certainty

John Matthey's growth rate is up to 40 per cent again in the first quarter, proving that the apparent slowdown in the final quarter of last year was chiefly a reflection of the three-day week. The price took note and itself by 10p to 212p by the last day. This is a rise as it may appear at a time when prices generally are falling, but it seems to go from the fact that the rate of increase is slowing.

The uncertain monetary environment increases the bullion price and that is reflected in the results of John Matthey's share. However, though nominally able to consumer spend, in fact seem to be up by investment in monetary nervousness. This rubs off on mechanical profits and to some extent on the oil and chemical operations, the platinum price



Lord Robens, chairman of Johnson Matthey: good order volume in most operations.

is underpinned to some extent by investment interest now as well as by demand for use in anti-pollution catalysts by the automobile industry. This is obviously good for Rustenburg, which is increasing its production. As for the colour transfer side, tableware demand is still holding up quite well as Royal Worcester's figures indicate this week.

Precious metal stocks at JM have risen from £9.5m to £19.7m, at market prices, though as the group does not take profit, there is no stock profit. What is apparent, however, is a consequent leap in working capital, reflected in a jump from £7.5m to £27.7m in loans and from £0.24m to £1.05m in the quarterly interest charge. Still, metal prices appear to be peaking and the working capital requirements should ease in line. The shares have a resilient look about them on a p/e ratio of 4, taking latest 12 months earnings. The yield is around 7.3 per cent assuming a maximum dividend increase.

1st Quarter:
Capitalization £36m
Sales £85.3m (£55.6m)
Pre-tax profits £4.44m (£3.17m)

Long John

Right sort of sales mix

Long John International saw its turnover rise by a half to £11.3m in the six months to end June, with a large proportion of the increase coming from the impact of high cereal prices on its merchandising activities. The inevitable consequence has been for interest charges to shoot up from £77,000 to £212,000 with the possibility that bank borrowings by the year end will be up from £1.7m to around the £6m mark.

That profits were usefully ahead of market expectations was due to two factors. The sales mix, with a strong fillings and bulk trade content, was more than sufficient to overcome the negligible profit loss on United Kingdom brand sales.

The other factor behind the profits improvement was that the Italian deposit scheme did not have the effects once feared and Long John was able to raise its volume sales by well over £2.2 per cent seen by the industry as a whole and the country now takes well over 15 per cent of the company's brand sales.

That the forecast for the full year is for maintained second half profits, indicating a total of £2.3m, emphasizes Long John's comparative attractions over Bell, where a 10 per cent setback is on the cards. At 70p, the shares are selling at a maximum of five times prospective earnings and yield 10 per cent on the assumption of a full payout. With the added com-

fort that the company should be relatively immune from meat-over may be a fall in this winter.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £5.6m
Sales £11.3m (£7.48m)
Pre-tax profits £1.22m (£1.06m)
Dividend gross 2p (2p)

Robert M. Douglas

Why the price has held up

Robert M. Douglas (Contractors) has been an outstanding bear market performer so far this year, its shares, at 50p, having only fallen below the level known in February when it announced its interim results. And there is still no shortage of ammunition for the bulls.

Douglas kept second-half profits edging ahead despite the severe impact of three-day working on aggregates; it currently has a full order book for the whole of 1973-74 which guarantees turnover well in excess of the near £50m recorded last year; because of different accounting dates it already knows its Australian profits for the present year are somewhat higher; and it is still as comfortably liquid as it was at the end of 1972-73.

Whether that points to further share price strength from here on is another matter, however. On a six-month view it could be a good stock to hold. A p/e ratio of 3.6 is certainly not demanding, and given Douglas's lack of involvement in housing, property development and small-scale contracting—most of its orders are worth upwards of £5m its defensive attributes cannot be questioned. But by the same token, it is at the wrong end of the cycle to expect to see much action during any market rallies.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £3.98m
Pre-tax profits £2.36m (£1.87m)
Earnings per share 13.9p (14.7p)
Dividend gross 4.41p (4.2p)

Lourho

Hopes for 1975

An 81 per cent jump in the nine months pre-tax profit at Lourho met with little response from a well prepared market yesterday. The only reaction was to give the wheel another turn and make fresh projections as to the outcome for the full year with estimates ranging from £38m upwards.

But the possibility of a figure in the region of £45m is less important than the company's expectation that next year will be even better with some significant developments soon to be announced, probably in connection with Egypt and the Sudan.

The advance came apparently across the board with sugar good on the high world price although a large proportion is sold at well below the spot price. United Kingdom income was well ahead. Wankel is making progress but below the best expectations while the 45 per cent stake in Ashanti continues to benefit from the still high gold price.

At 58p, Lourho shares are selling at under three times likely earnings. But this is a case where the traditional ratio of 22 per cent is more than justified by the fact that the company's share price is well above the 10 per cent of the equity, the institutions continue to hold off, and are likely to do so until after the publication of the DIT report. Against this, the share performance may well be pedestrian in the short term.

Nine months: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £41.9m
Sales £22.3m (17.1m)
Pre-tax profits £27.0m (£14.9m)
Dividend gross 3.64p (N/c)

There are two reasons for taxing wealth. The first is to level down the rich (not to redistribute wealth). The second is that wealth is a very good basis for taxation, and there are few other taxes which can be levied on wealth for both equity and efficiency.

The kind of wealth taxation adumbrated in the Green Paper will do little to hurt the very rich; the pips are already squeaking, but they are not going to be squeezed very hard. More serious in my opinion is the fact that it looks as if a great opportunity to improve the whole system of taxing property and property incomes could be missed.

There is no mention in the Green Paper of abolishing other taxes—the illustrative rates are too low, and the exemption level too high, for this.

The "capital transfer" tax, levied on the donor's cumulative gifts, is also intended to soak the rich, and in particular to prevent the inter-generational transfer of large fortunes.

What is proposed is again lenient. If I have interpreted the proposals correctly a man could probably get rid of close on £200,000 during his lifetime without paying tax. If a man usually give away over half his fortune before death, and after all, around £400m of estate duty is collected, only those with wealth over about, say, £350,000 are likely to be hit by this gift tax.

The proposals which Mr John Fleming and I are publishing in a pamphlet to be published on September 2* are very different. We regard the introduction of a tax on wealth *in situ*, as the occasion to begin to remove existing property taxes, all of which are taxes on transactions in wealth, and all of which are inferior in our opinion to a progressive wealth tax.

First, there is capital gains tax, which is highly inequitable because it taxes real capital gains, all of which are taxes on transactions in wealth, which is administratively costly and burdensome on the taxpayer; which is not significantly progressive as between wealth holders; and which is inhibiting the transfer of

The case for a more radical approach to wealth tax

Professor Ian Little argues for the replacements of many existing forms of levy

ment income (not merely the surcharge), which permits the rich to pay tax at high rates on his wealth. This is far superior to the investment income tax which the rich man can avoid as much as he wants by buying zero yielding assets (it was this avoidability which was used as an argument for capital gains tax—an argument which would now vanish); and which, with inflation, now unfairly taxes negative real incomes as if they were positive.

The essential figure to decide is the point where a business (including farms—though they are less of a problem since land values would fall) can efficiently be divided among shareholders. After that point, the wealth tax can become as heavy as any leveller wants without destroying the existence and growth of small businesses. Having regard to the possibility of family shares one might put it as low as £300,000. Others might say £500,000.

Everything should be done to improve the marketability of shares in small companies, including the elimination of the stamp duties so recently increased, for this permits high wealth tax rates to start at lower levels.

But if wealth tax rates can become very high over, say, £350,000 there is any need for a gift tax? There are obviously two approaches to taxing the inter-generational transfer of wealth. One is by taxing the transmission which is what the Government proposes; the other is to tax wealth so hard that there is little to transmit.

An average rate of almost 3 per cent compared to the Green Paper 0.66 per cent would represent the same burden. The latter 3 per cent would also apply to all the renters where there is no similar problem of threatening the viability of businesses.

We therefore propose to eliminate all taxation of investment income (not merely the surcharge), which permits the rich to pay tax at high rates on his wealth. This is far superior to the investment income tax which the rich man can avoid as much as he wants by buying zero yielding assets (it was this avoidability which was used as an argument for capital gains tax—an argument which would now vanish); and which, with inflation, now unfairly taxes negative real incomes as if they were positive.

As proposed by the Government, the gifts tax has the further defect that it gives an incentive to hang on to wealth until death, except in so far as it can be transmitted tax free.

With no gifts tax, but a heavy wealth tax, there is an incentive to hand on the wealth as soon as possible.

Under the higher of the illustrative schedules in our pamphlet, a millionaire couple with wealth split equally could reduce the family's annual wealth tax from £48,500 to £34,100 by each giving a quarter of a million pounds to be married son who also split with his wife.

We suggest this is a better "scenario" than having the family pay a much lower annual wealth tax, about £9,000, with a final tax payment on death of about £400,000—this perhaps being made 25 years later than a gift under our proposals.

In our opinion, however, some form of gifts tax—preferably an accessions tax—should be retained unless the Government felt able to raise the marginal rate, on millionaires and over, well above 10 per cent—at least to 15 per cent, if not to our proposed 20 per cent.

What then are our proposals? They are to start the wealth tax in the range of £20,000-£25,000 at 1½ per cent. The tax on successive slices would rise so that the marginal and average rates at £350,000 would be 5 per cent and around 3 per cent, and at £1m would be 10 per cent and around 6 per cent.

At £20m the average rate would rise to 17½ per cent. This assumes the abolition of all the taxes mentioned.

I have suggested above that the adumbrated gifts tax is, anyway, not going to hurt people significantly with less than about £350,000, and that wealth tax can be made very high over this level.

Of course, one does not want to eliminate taxes merely for the sake of elimination. But a gifts tax has disadvantages—it is surely one of the most evadable of taxes; and it goes against the grain of the natural feeling that it is right to do well by one's children.

As proposed by the Government, the gifts tax has the further defect that it gives an incentive to hang on to wealth until death, except in so far as it can be transmitted tax free.

With no gifts tax, but a heavy wealth tax, there is an incentive to hand on the wealth as soon as possible.

Under the higher of the illustrative schedules in our pamphlet, a millionaire couple with wealth split equally could reduce the family's annual wealth tax from £48,500 to £34,100 by each giving a quarter of a million pounds to be married son who also split with his wife.

We suggest this is a better "scenario" than having the family pay a much lower annual wealth tax, about £9,000, with a final tax payment on death of about £400,000—this perhaps being made 25 years later than a gift under our proposals.

In our opinion, however, some form of gifts tax—preferably an accessions tax—should be retained unless the Government felt able to raise the marginal rate, on millionaires and over, well above 10 per cent—at least to 15 per cent, if not to our proposed 20 per cent.

What then are our proposals? They are to start the wealth tax in the range of £20,000-£25,000 at 1½ per cent. The tax on successive slices would rise so that the marginal and average rates at £350,000 would be 5 per cent and around 3 per cent, and at £1m would be 10 per cent and around 6 per cent.

At £20m the average rate would rise to 17½ per cent. This assumes the abolition of all the taxes mentioned.

An alternative would be to retain a gifts tax, and let the top rate rise only to, say, 10 per cent. On balance, I suggest it is better to rely on the wealth tax alone, especially if the rate of tax on gifts has to be dependent on the donor's and not the recipient's wealth.

An important by-product of these proposals is that the marginal rate of tax on earned income would be reduced by between 5 per cent and 20 per cent for most people with wealth of between about £50,000 and £150,000. As compared with now, everyone with wealth of less than the starting point would gain, but not by much since there is little investment income at these levels.

Those with more than £250,000 would lose, increasingly heavily the richer they were. In between, the experience would vary, but for most people there would be small gains. In total, it is claimed that the revenue raised would come at least within striking distance of that now raised.

The essential reason for these radical proposals is that a tax on wealth *in situ* is more equitable and less avoidable, and interferes less with incentives and economic efficiency, than the taxes which we proposed it should replace. And only if they are replaced can the wealth tax be heavy enough to create an economy in which people are allowed, even encouraged, to become moderately wealthy, but are prevented from becoming exceedingly wealthy and handing their wealth on.

It will, of course, be said that our proposals are administratively impossible. We believe on the contrary that, given time, they would represent a saving in the total cost of tax collection.

Of course, time is needed. Such a radical reform could and should only be introduced gradually. We also recognize that now may not be an ideal time to start.

*Why we need a Wealth Tax, Methuen and Co.

The author, a fellow of Nuffield College, is Professor of the Economics of Underdeveloped Countries at Oxford University.

Engineering industry's reasons for wanting freedom from state intervention

The Engineering Employers' Federation 1974 economic survey, in which 67 per cent said they intended to make the same or less capital investment.

The construction industry appears to be facing little demand from engineering with only 30 per cent of companies planning extra investment on new buildings. This is still higher than the CBI's reckoning of 21 per cent.

Analysis by sector shows that metal manufacturing, consumer durables, shipbuilding and vehicles and metal goods, all of which face weak demand in the coming year, are planning the most widespread investment in buildings, plant and machinery. This, the EEF says, gives cause for encouragement.

The EEF also gave companies a list of seven "uncertainties" and what clearly emerges—as in the CBI survey—is that shortage of labour and lack of liquidity are the strongest brakes on investment. Thirteen per cent said that the three-day week caused them to postpone investment, 9 per cent quoted the Government's nationalization plans and 6 per cent picked out the effects of oil price rises.

Coming after the three-day week and a rundown of stocks at the end of last year, the survey also indicates that there should be an historically high investment in stocks, particularly raw materials, in the next year. Companies making consumer durables plan widespread restocking.

Thirty per cent of the companies questioned cited the shortage of skilled labour as the most pressing problem in the next six to 12 months, which has surprised the EEF in view of unemployment figures.

However, it concludes "with some confidence" that no big drop in activity is expected before mid-1975 in the larger part of the engineering industry. The one note of warning on the investment front is that "the state's intention to invest is not the same thing as placing orders".

Inflationary pressures, high levels of corporation tax, advance corporation tax and unrestrained wage demands, it says, will aggravate a severe cash flow problem.

With a period of slack demand round the corner, and the cash flow problem being "desperate" in some cases despite good order books, there is a strong possibility that labour forces will have to be cut.

The EEF gives warning that manufacturers in areas hit by a slump in demand, such as vehicles and sophisticated consumer electrical goods, may be expected to renege and redundancies are seen as inevitable.

Edward Townsend

Business Diary: Sterling stuff? • Wool to New Zealand

Gluckstein and Geoff Smith, chairman and director of the London Convention Bureau, an offshoot of the Tourist Board, seem to be making more headway in parts than on their own ground this summer.

The first time in its 61 years the Association of Congress and Visitor Bureaux is convening outside North America—in London, next year. Furthermore, the association has elected its first African-American—Smith—and given its top job for conference promotion to a black man, a former Shell man, now far away from the industry.

A year ago from achieving a desire—a 5,000-seat built conference centre, year, Geoffrey Rippon, secretary for the Empire Hotel, rejected proposals for the development of Covent Garden which incorporated just centre.

In April of this year an apparent change of heart by the Greater London Council, who declared a "specialist" centre of this size, id they would wear a com conference and exhibition, provided somebody else pay for it.

that for the first time London had attracted more international seminars than any other city. Here, however, is a suggestion. The GLC controls London Transport, who happen to own some land linking the Earl's Court and Olympia exhibition centres, owned by Jeffrey Sterling's Town and City Properties.

Sterling plans to redevelop the two sites, and it may be that as part of a deal with GLC-London Transport, they could redevelop the site. A 5,000-seat conference facility could be incorporated into the new exhibition complex, should there be a meeting of minds on the subject.

Such a facility, coming on top of two other conference developments, would place London firmly in the front rank of international conference destinations. A private development, seating 2,700, opens in September, 1976, and a City Corporation Barbican development, seating more than 2,000, some time after that.

Rare breed

In its 25 years of operation the British Wool Marketing Board has resolutely hidden its light under a bushel (or should it be a bale). Yesterday, however, the board shed its reticence and held forth on its achievements and its first press conference in its past years it has been in informal contact with the farming and wool trade press.

Present economic circumstances, and the fact that the board had reached a milestone in its career, chairman Walter Elliott explained, had prompted the break with tradition.

It emerged that the board has been successfully beating the odds in the background promoting British Wool round the world—even exporting it to New Zealand, would you believe—and exerting a benign influence over the activities of Britain's 90,000 or so wool growers—more, incidentally than there are in Australia.

But for Ramsay Blackley, the board's chief executive, yesterday's press conference was very much a hullo and goodbye event. After more than 20 years in the job he is to retire on health grounds. His colleagues admit that a replacement of his calibre and experience is going to be difficult to find.

The son of a Scottish farmer, Blackley is a rare breed, combining academic prowess with degrees and diplomas from the Universities of Glasgow and Oxford and practical farming experience in Canada and Denmark, as well as administrative capabilities which were tested during a stint as a staff officer in the Army in Germany, responsible for feeding several million people.

He has, however, set in motion management changes in advance of his departure, involving the devolution of some of his responsibilities as chief executive to a commercial director. The board, he said yesterday, would be looking for an administrator to take over the chief executive's job.

Cash demo

British Leyland workers are demonstrating their confidence in the corporation by forming investment groups to purchase company shares. Despite the gloom in the City they insist that the present share price of 5p makes them a good buy.

But in reporting this, the Development British Leyland Mirror—the group's own newspaper—is careful not to give a direct answer to "the thousands of BL employees who are asking 'Should we buy British Leyland shares?'".

Instead, it quotes an unnamed leading London stockbroker: "I would not advise any client to invest all his spare cash in the company for which he works. Look at it this way; if that company ran into trouble my client would not only lose his job, he would lose his savings as well."

But I see no harm in a client investing a small amount each week so long as he spreads his total investment in other fields to protect his interests."

Describing the action of the BL share groups as "very creditable in these difficult days", the broker adds a further warning: "Let me close by saying that the stock market is passing through rather dark days and my advice to clients would be to approach industrial investment with an element of caution."

That BL obtained and printed this warning in a prominent position in a newspaper circulated to all its 170,000 employees is being interpreted at factory level as an attempt to absolve management from responsibility for share purchases by employees.

A senior shop steward at the Longbridge car plant said yesterday: "I think this is a commendable attitude on the part of Lord Stokes and his colleagues. If this share buying really snowballed and the shares remained depressed for a long time or even, God forbid, the company went bust, then they would be directly responsible for thousands of workers losing their savings."

But he said that by publicizing worker share purchases on the front page of the group newspaper for the past two issues management was clearly trying to encourage the practice.

More about the public relations shake-up at British Leyland, after the internal manpower review recently reported in Business Diary. Richard Smith is going to the group's special training unit at Abingdon, where they sell performance kits to younger drivers. Industrial spokesman Stephen Harrison is also to sell BL to the city, after the departure of Robert Dalrymple, one of the two spokesmen taken on by head office only last year.

EDBRO (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

(Hydraulic Engineers)

A very creditable achievement

Points from the Review by the Chairman, Mr. Eric W. Tonge.

Financial Highlights	1974	1973
Turnover	£11,425,999	£9,449,884
Net profit before taxation	£ 1,610,726	£ 1,395,671
Profit available for dividends and retentions	£ 730,994	£ 922,839
Final Dividend (1974: proposed)	3.0179p	3.00p
Earnings per share after taxation adjustment for 1973	11.00p	9.93p

Profit before taxation increased by 17%, in spite of the loss of production caused by the three-day week. These results are very creditable and much better than expected.

Introduction of fully automatic transfer line expected to make significant

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Lever Street, Bolton BL3 6DJ.

contribution towards easing delivery problems. We are confident that we can continue to increase our sales in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, provided that circumstances allow our prices to remain competitive in the international field.

Business appointments

Shell International director

Mr F. U. J. O'Brien, head of legal division, London, has become a director of Shell International Petroleum Company with effect from September 1.

Mr M. A. Anderson has joined the board of H. Jackson & Company.

Mr Robert M. Rice has become vice-president finance and chief financial officer of Rockwell International Corporation.

Col H. F. O. Bewsher has been made director-general of the Scotch Whisky Association.

Mr Eric Doorbar is joining Spicer-Cowan at the beginning of September as deputy managing director and will succeed Mr Jack Howarth as managing director early next year. Mr Howarth is retiring because of ill health.

From September 1, Mr J. R. Motwani becomes assistant managing director of Anderson Mayors while retaining his former responsibilities as technical director. Mr J. R. Motwani joins the board as marketing director.

Mr Peter Kaye has been made managing director of Alpro, Double Glazing and Mr Kenneth Hyman has been promoted to sales director.

Mr W. Crook has been appointed a director of URAF.

Mr Ian Howard, managing director, K-Tex International (UK) has become vice-president, European operations.

Mr C. A. W. Dawes has joined the board of Shepherd Neame as non-executive director.

Mr R. M. Wallace has been elected chairman of Wallace Shipping in succession to Mr B. J. Brennan, who has retired. Mr Wallace remains managing director.

Mr J. Plastow has been made senior international executive for the United Kingdom in National Westminster Bank's international banking division. His successor as divisional advances manager is Mr D. S. Collis. Mr H. M. Fall becomes a senior planning manager of the international division and is succeeded as manager, strategic planning by Mr M. J. Kent.

Mr A. T. Copsey has become a director of R. & G. Cuthbert.

Mr Simon Everard is to be chairman of Ellis and Everard (Chemicals). He replaces his brother, Mr Anthony Everard, who relinquishes the position to devote more time to group matters in his position as chairman of Ellis and Everard, and Ellis and Everard (Building Supplies). Mr David C. Walsh is to be managing director of Ellis and Everard (Chemicals), in place of Mr Simon Everard.

Mr J. M. Chalmers has been appointed group personnel and administration controller for Louis C. Edwards and Sons, the Manchester-based meat producing group.

Mr J. M. Hobbs, Mr W. J. C. Douie and Mr R. W. Seabrook have been elected to the board of Investec Overseas Holdings.

Flying start by Trutex

Record interim profits have been achieved by Trutex, makers of schoolwear and leisurewear for teenagers. On turnover up from £2.3m to £2.86m, taxable profits swelled from £230,000 to £346,000. The net comes out at £166,000 (£125,000) while the dividend moves up to 0.95p compared with 0.87p.

Deliveries to the retail trade since June have continued at a high level, and the company is well placed to take advantage of any downturn in raw material prices.

SCOTTISH HOMES INV

For year to March 31 taxable profit was more than doubled from £104,000 to £238,000; earnings per share, 2.12p (2.05p); and total dividend 1.46p (0.71p). (Correction.)

AAH LTD

Chairman says first three months trading has produced profits in excess of same period of last year.

Dexion aims for £2.4m peak

Details of the agreed offer (55 per cent acceptance has been guaranteed) by Interlake Inc. for Dexion-Comino International have now been sent out, and include a forecast by the Dexion board that taxable profits will go up from £2.08m to a record £2.45m this year. After six months trading the group has already managed a profit of £1.25m (against £1.23m) after allowing for an unrealised exchange loss of £87,000 (against a profit of £357,000), adding £20,000 (£18,000) for associates, and deducting a loss of £70,000 for the previous year by a subsidiary now sold. Turnover is up from £18.5m to £20.6m.

COMMERCIAL UNION—

ST MARTIN'S

By two bargains struck on August 14 Commercial Union Assurance became interested in 6.83 million St Martin's Property ordinary shares.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Heavy going for Pearl but 'strong' liquid position is maintained

Pearl Assurance has not experienced any pressure on its liquidity, but as a matter of policy it has maintained the strong liquid position developed last year. In spite of this, the shares dropped 6p to 126p yesterday.

In a glossy interim report the board says general United Kingdom experience has been less favourable, the major sources of overseas business are still "causing concern"—notably Canada and Australia—and the indications are that overall there will be no marked improvement this year, though the half-time result is not always a reliable guide. A dividend of 5.2p (5p) is more specifically, the statement says that worldwide general premiums grew 12 per cent to £11.58m even though some unprofitable overseas operations have been ended. In the United Kingdom premiums rose by 12 per cent. But there was a serious increase in industrial losses, including the Flixborough explosion.

While the motor account is showing a slight improvement because of the earlier fuel restrictions, the rising cost of claims settlements (says the company) means that premiums must go up by between 15 and 25 per cent from October 1.

Experience in Canada is unfavourable while the reinsurance cover the company provides for the Australian Eagle Star Company will again bring Pearl a "substantial" underwriting loss.

On life business the report says progress continues satisfactorily, notably in the industrial branch where new annual premiums were £5.31m (£4.54m), new sums £81.1m (£68.5m) and premium income £26.05m (£22.5m). Ordinary branch business brought annual premiums of £2.96m (£2.62m) and sums of £115.06m (£110m).

The board believes that the aggregate market value of assets at June 30 exceeds the values they would have been shown at in the balance sheet at that date. Last year's profit after tax fell from £3.95m to £3.26m, mainly because of a loss on non-life underwriting of £2.25m.

Crouch profit halved

By Fred Wilson

Reading the results of Cn Group for the full year to M 31 shareholders might be cused for wishing they accepted the offer made over a year ago of £1 a share from Metropo Property. After yesterday's results, which include a cut in dividend and profits share price closed at 33p.

At half-time following a 52 per cent jump in taxable profit £437,000 the board said they were looking for a similar result for the full year in 1973-74. In the largest because of a 236 per cent drop in the value of held for development the term yielded only £468,000 pre-tax level, against a record £1m previously. So the half produced only £49 against £761,000.

Higher interest also played part in the downturn, from £129,000 to £329,000. Eings per share emerged at 5 (15.26p), and the total dividend is reduced from 5p to 3.68p, a final 2.43p.

Turnover increased £7.5m to £7.9m.

Weir hives off construction offshoot to Ernest Ireland

Though the exact figure will be announced when it is established, based on book value at September 1, Weir Group, Glasgow-based, is to sell 51 per cent of the equity of its loss-making subsidiary Weir Construction to the Bath-based Ernest Ireland. The consideration will be 51 per cent of the book value of its net assets at September 1, plus an adjustment for the appreciation over cost of its land bank.

Under the agreement Ernest Ireland will also have the option to acquire a further 24 per cent within three years. The consideration for the extra parcel will be struck on a similar formula. If this option is exercised, Ernest Ireland will then have a further option to acquire the remaining 25 per cent over the following three years on the same basis. Net asset value of Weir Construction at December 28 was £1.14m, while a trading loss of £300,000 was sustained in 1973.

Higher payout! Slough Estates

Following up last year's record results, Slough Estates the industrial property group has pushed its interim profit up 16 per cent to £2.2, and there could be a 10 per cent increase for the full year.

Shareholders will receive dividend of 0.87p, compared with 0.83p, and it is the intention to pay a higher than the 1.45p for 1973.

ELECTROCOMPONENTS

Improving results are seen the first six months.

Charles Roberts slides into loss

After its profits tumble last year (from £354,000 to £40,000 pre-tax), road-and-rail vehicle builders Charles Roberts & Co has gone into loss for the 26 weeks to March 28.

This is blamed mainly on the under-recovery of overheads, plus provisions against obsolete or slow-moving stocks. The latter results from the lower volume of production caused by shortages of raw materials and components. On a brighter note action already taken is having its effect, and the directors are confident the group is now trading profitably.

Marring this outlook, however, is the severe shortage of components, particularly chassis. But the sale in July (for £780,000 cash) of the rail wagon manufacturing activities, and the reduction of working capital, will greatly improve liquidity, besides providing a base for acquisition and internal growth.

On turnover of £2.42m against £1.19m, the trading loss for the half was £253,000 compared with a profit of £10,000, and at pre-tax £238,000 against a profit of £33,000.



Mr Stewart Kennedy, chairman of Church & Co: domestic footwear business recovering.

Overseas trade helps Church

Passing £1m for the first time last year, independent high-class shoe-maker, Church & Co turns in slightly lower profits at half way this time round.

The ebb in the home trade was mitigated by buoyant conditions overseas. Now there are signs of a pickup at home, which, with the high-grade export sector should stand the company well for the rest of the year.

For the opening half of 1974, the pre-tax outturn slipped from £455,000 to £444,000 on turnover up from £5m to £5.69m, while the attributable fell from £240,000 to £213,000. The interim payment is to be 1.49p (1.43p).

Mr Stewart Kennedy, who retires as chairman on December 31 (Mr J. B. Church will succeed), says that profit at the factories and shops suffered from the short week and high interest charges.

Leaderflush change

The flurry of selling to several parties of stakes in Leaderflush (Doors), with Mr C. A. Protheroe, the major shareholder holding over 25 per cent, and Larkfold Holdings nearly 22 per cent, culminates in an announcement yesterday that Mr R. A. Brough, chairman, is to retire from the board this weekend. However he will retain his interest in a consultant capacity.

Mr Protheroe will take over the chair for the present. After the sale of 35 per cent by members of the board in May 1973 to Mr Protheroe (later reduced), Mr Brough and associates retained a 35 per cent holding.

Second-half slump at Audio Fidelity

Power restrictions, reduced demand for loudspeakers and a high bad debts reserve all contributed to a reduction by a third in the second-half profits of Audio Fidelity, the figure falling from £217,000 to £145,000 pre-tax.

The effect of this on the overall return is a drop of 18 per cent to £295,000 and the dividend is cut from an adjusted 3.81p to 2.98p. On the current period the directors say turnover is running well ahead, but the outlook is generally uncertain.

Sunbeam Wolsey

Costs have eroded margins at Sunbeam Wolsey, the Irish stocking and underwear group. Taxable profits are down from £395,000 to £229,000 at half time on sales of £7.6m, against £6.96m. Shareholders will receive a dividend of 1.24p gross (0.83p adjusted for scrip).

Vehicle for American property investment

Through its London office, Lebmam Brothers, a major United States investment bank, has launched a new unauthorised unit trust here called the American Property Trust. The aim is to enable United Kingdom pension funds to invest in American property. This is the first company designed specifically to this end.

Nu-Swift boosts output but profits slip

Short-time working and materials shortages, plus an increased order intake in the half year to June 30, resulted in a further increase in unexecuted orders of Nu-Swift Industries, the portable fire extinguisher makers, from £660,000 to £1.3m. Although higher production was authorised last March this failed to show through in half time profits. These show a fall from £312,000 to £290,000, although turnover rose 30 per cent from £1.9m to £2.5m. The interim dividend is being raised from 0.62p to 0.71p and the

Lubok conserves

Although taxable profits Lubok Investments in the year to June 30 were more than trebled from £10,000 to £34, the board have decided not to pay an interim dividend again to conserve the maximum funds.

The net asset value share—before tax on real gains—on August 16 was 11, compared with 11.34p at December last. In May a £1 dollar facility of £2.5m obtained for portfolio investment in quoted foreign securities.

Alcan Booth soars to £5.3m

The board of Alcan Booth Industries is still seeking to improve productivity, and good progress has been made with interim profits—more than doubling from £2.3m to £5.3m before tax. Metal supply limitations and inflationary increases in costs will make the task of improving profitability more difficult. Shortening in order books is apparent in some areas, but the board says that this must be considered against a shortage of raw materials.

The cost of financing is an increasing burden which requires not only all divisions of the company but also the aluminium industry generally, to bring its credit terms into line with normal commercial practice elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the company, which is a subsidiary of Alcan Aluminium (UK), which is controlled in turn by Al Aluminium of Canada, has creased its sales from £44 to £59.8m for the six months June 30. Trading profit amounted to £5.9m, against £3.08m, and taxable profits were struck after a capital loss of £402,000 (£244,000), other income of £29,000 (£27,000), interest of £1.18m (£1.04m). After tax, profits came out £2.49m (£1.3m), while attributable is £2.47m (£1.3m).

July slump at Pan-Am

In the month of July earnings of Pan-Am World Airways slumped to \$9.4m to \$446,000 (£183p) or only one cent a share against 23c. Over the first six months of the year there has been a net loss of \$32 against one of \$13.4m.

Shortly before the earnings announcement a block of 10 of the airline's shares, handled by Merrill Lynch, \$1.75, down 50 cents.

Ralli-Alderman

No financial details are closed but Ralli Securities Trust has secured a 24 per cent stake in Alderman Securities Group, in March, Directors Alderman and C. P. Choular sold a 10.9 per cent stake in company to Ralli, and a 13 cent stake to Fullerton Securities. The Fullerton parcel shares has now passed to Ralli giving it 880,000 shares (24 per cent).

The facts about your Food Industry

-extract from the statement of the Chairman of Cavenham Limited

The British food industry is almost universally recognised as the most competitive and most efficient in Europe. 17 out of the top 22 European food companies are British. The overseas press has expressed great concern about the ability of the relatively fragmented local food companies to compete on equal terms with their U.K. counterparts. Operating margins—i.e. the difference between buying and selling prices—are lower in U.K. stores not only than in Europe, but even in America. And despite the fact that Britain is forced by its dense population and small geographic size to import so much of its food, true food prices—measured for instance in terms of the number of minutes a man must work at average pay rates to earn a pound of butter, a loaf of bread, a pint of milk etc.—are substantially lower than in any other European country. Unfortunately the British food industry has traditionally taken its own efficiency so much for granted that it has rarely bothered to publicise the facts, and the public is not as conscious as it should be that it benefits from the most competitive food industry in Europe.

That industry now faces two major challenges. The first is external—a world-wide inflationary situation, particularly on food prices. World food-growing resources are more finite than world population growth, and increasing demand among the developing countries for higher living standards puts further pressure on limited supply. But whatever the effects of this pressure on ultimate food prices, there is in my mind no doubt that the British consumer will continue to benefit from the efficiency of the British food industry—provided only that industry can continue to improve its own productivity through investment in new methods, new machinery, new distributive outlets.

How far this will prove possible depends on the solution to the second challenge facing the industry. This is an internal challenge that appears to aim at breaking down the traditional competitive free enterprise nature of industry—the apparent belief that an intelligent non-businessman can run industry better than an intelligent businessman. This belief, however well-intentioned, seems based on a fundamental misunderstanding of two of the vital elements of current business operations: the "shareholder concept" and the "profit concept".

Role of the Shareholder

It is too easy to misrepresent the role and characteristics of the shareholder. In fact the true owners of British industry are the British public. The backbone of the U.K. capital market, which has been a major force in the dynamism of British industry, is the strength of the institutional investor—the insurance society and the pension fund. Millions of working people set aside money from their income to provide for their pension, or to buy life or other insurance. On the Continent pensions are not funded on a capital basis but on an income basis. This means that the pension funds pay out each year approximately the same as they receive in income. In Britain, however, the funds are endowed with the capital which is necessary to earn an income equal to their annual outgoings. This capital they invest in British industry. Thus the pension funds and insurance companies are the principal shareholders in Britain. Indeed it is estimated that they own nearly 60% of all Ordinary shares quoted on The London Stock Exchange. Ultimately therefore the dominant capitalist and shareholder in British industry is already the community at large, and any action taken to damage the "shareholder" damages the community itself. I sometimes wonder whether it is realised that when other countries propose worker participation in the capital of their industry, they are trying to find ways of reproducing a system which has flourished in the U.K. for decades. It is ironic that we in Britain seem to believe that others have discovered something new and that we must now copy them.

It is equally easy to attack the profit motive as something socially unacceptable. In fact profits are the life blood of industry that enable it constantly to renew and improve itself. Profits are used, essentially for three purposes: over half goes in the form of tax and so is ploughed back into the community; a minority of what remains goes as dividend on the capital invested—and to the extent that institutions are shareholders this represents the income which is again ploughed back into the community as pension and insurance payments and as further investments in industry; the final slice is re-invested in the company to help it grow and remain competitive.

In the case of Cavenham, last year our profit before tax reached £80.7 million. However after taking into account extraordinary items and the increased level of U.K. taxation (the rate of which has risen by a third from 40% to 52%) the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders was £14.7 million; of this £2.9 million was paid as dividends to ordinary shareholders and £11.8 million was re-invested in the company.

New Investment

There are four main areas in which new investment is necessary:

1. As part of worldwide inflation, costs of raw materials have rocketed. This means that we need much more money to pay for the same amount of stock. (A ton of flour cost £67 a year ago and £136 now and it therefore costs £71 more to finance each ton held in stock). Cocoa has risen from £2810 to £1,035 a ton; soya oil from £280 to £540 a ton—the situation is familiar to everyone. Many millions of pounds of extra capital must somehow be found simply to finance these increased stockholdings.
2. Machinery and buildings have a lifespan and have to be replaced. Under British accountancy rules for tax purposes, provision is allowed for depreciation, but on the basis that the equipment can be replaced at its original cost. It is evident that a car bought 10 years ago cannot be replaced today at anything approaching its original price, and the same goes for virtually all equipment. So the depreciation put aside is inadequate and the shortfall is substantial and increasing rapidly through inflation. This shortfall has to be found out of new capital. This also, by the way, means that profits made by British industry are in reality overstated because they do not allow for depreciation on the realistic basis of replacement values.
3. To remain competitive on a world-wide basis as well as to pay increasing wages to our staff we must continually improve productivity. This is perhaps the most critical area of all for new investment, since without the profits to pay for new factories, better machines, larger and more up-to-date stores the company would inevitably decay, become uncompetitive and ultimately give much poorer value to the consumer.
4. The three uses of capital so far outlined assumes the company remains efficient and up-to-date, but without necessarily growing. But genuine growth, whether organically or by acquisition, is another important need for a truly dynamic company—and for industry as a whole. It is critically necessary that ailing and inefficient companies should be replaced by those more capable of producing proper results for employees, shareholders and the community at large. To finance growth once again means more capital for increased stocks, debtors, plant, machinery, stores and for new marketing efforts nationally and overseas. New capital can come from four main sources;—depreciation and retained earnings;—borrowing money;—issuing new capital;—Government grants.

As I have already pointed out Cavenham's net attributable profit last year was £14.7 million of which £2.9 million was paid to shareholders and £11.8 million retained in the business. Depreciation added £8.9 million to new capital available. On our present estimates we expect to spend £33.5 million in the current year on the type of new investment described above—ignoring the acquisition of any new business. Thus we expect a negative cash flow of £12.8 million and this in spite of the fact that shareholders will receive as dividend only 9.49% of profits before tax or 19.78% of net attributable profits or about one third of one penny per £. Cavenham can live with this situation for some time because we have managed our cash affairs well and have large liquid resources. But we cannot expect to sustain a cash drain indefinitely, and for industry as a whole the situation is likely to be much more serious. Cavenham as a Group also has the advantage of a thriving overseas operation. But the overseas companies have their own investment requirements, and cannot be expected indefinitely to prop up U.K. operations.

Borrowing new money also has a definite limit. If too much is borrowed then the company's financial equilibrium is destroyed and so therefore its credit worthiness. It inexorably leads to ruin. Moreover with present high interest rates, up to 16% return on the new capital is required merely to fund the borrowing, without even considering repaying the principal or putting the new capital to work for growth.

Issuing new capital means that new investors have to be found to buy the new shares being issued. Whether one likes it or not, investors invest because the return on their investment is reasonable and because the risks they are taking by making such an investment bear a reasonable relationship to the reward that they can hope to harvest. At the moment companies are not allowed to pay dividends which are related to the profits that they make. Thus, even if an investor picks a successful company to invest in and that company prospers, the return on investment will none the less remain unattractive. At the moment in spite of the very depressed state of the Stock Market investors in Ordinary shares of British industry only receive on average dividends equal to 7% of their investment. Investors who wish to avoid the risk of investing in Ordinary shares can instead lead to the very same companies at an average yield of 13%. Thus raising capital by the issue of new shares is not a realistic proposal.

Encouraging Enterprise

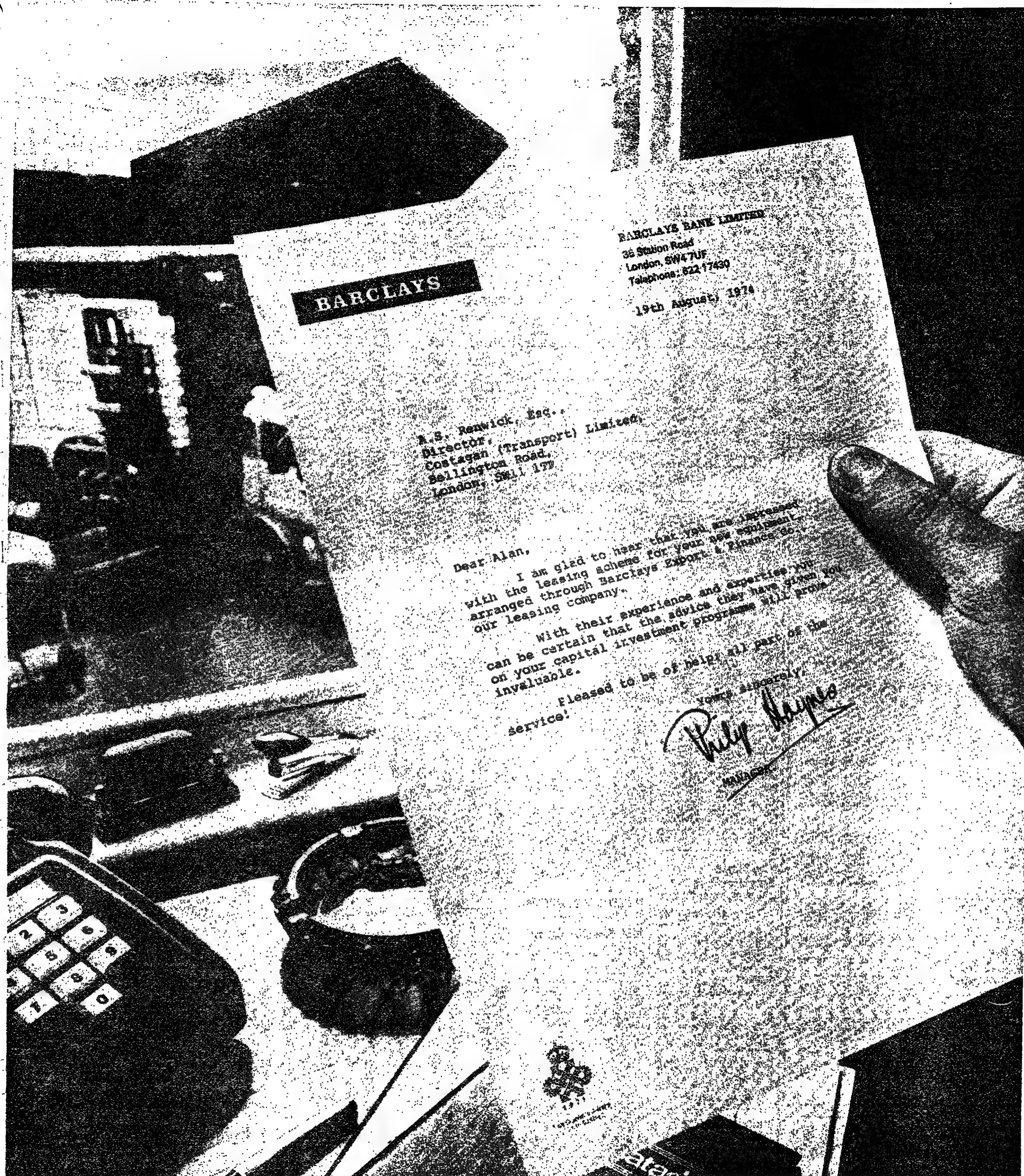
Finally we come to Government grants. I do not believe that it is to the best advantage of Britain that its industry should become a cripple reliant on the Government for support. I do not believe that this is the way to encourage the enterprise, the skills, the willingness to take risks, and the energy to exploit new opportunities, of those who work in Britain. But in any case government grants do not solve the problem, but simply transfer it to the average taxpayer, since the grant must itself be recouped, most probably by increased income tax rates. The only real solution is for British industry to get the capital it needs through sane and realistic attitudes to profit otherwise then vital investment will be curtailed and this will inevitably lead to inefficiency and decrepitude.

In the new and increasingly difficult business climate being imposed on British industry, the quality of staff becomes still more critical. Cavenham is particularly fortunate in the energy and team spirit brought by all staff at all levels towards meeting today's challenges. To all 80,000 members of the team we give our sincere thanks.

JAMES M. GOLDSMITH
Chairman

Cavenham

صكنا مشال اصل



In order to protect the interests of our customers, the names and addresses in the above letter are fictional.

Factoring: Leasing: Merchant Banking Services: Pension Schemes
Insurance Broking: Medium Term Loans: Market Rate Deposits
Overdrafts: International Banking & Finance: Other business services.

BARCLAYS

The right choice for today's businessman.

Selling resumed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug. 19. Dealings End. Aug. 30. § Contango Day, Sept. 2. Settlement Day, Sept. 10.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

W valuers of industrial properties
Weatherall Green & Smith LONDON LEEDS PARIS
NICE FRANKFURT

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571</
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

حذركم من الاحول

LONDON FLATS

LEWIS & HITCHER

18 MANOVER SQ., LONDON, W.1. TEL: 01-623 5101

MAYFAIR, W.1
Superb luxury flat on second floor of a prime modern block, comprising 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room, fitted kitchen, central heating, large balcony, long lease, £110,000.

WHITEHALL, SW1
Close to Houses of Parliament. Superb 1st floor flat in luxury block, close to transport and shopping. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large fitted kitchen, central heating, large balcony, long lease, £110,000.

QUEENSWAY, W2
Second floor flat in purpose-built block close to Oxford Street and central heating, only 10 mins. to Regent's Park. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large fitted kitchen, central heating, large balcony, long lease, £110,000.

HYDE PARK ESTATE, W2
Ground floor flat in luxury purpose-built block, 2 bedrooms, double reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom. Amenities of the block include restaurant, hairdressing salon. Lease 24 years, £138,000.

RIVERSIDE FLAT S.W.1

Luxury flat for sale in prestigious block with portage and underground garage. Hall, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, fitted kitchen and "L"-shaped living room with balcony.

£42,000 ono for 95 year lease

Please Phone 01-668 6058

FINNISH SAUNA
(IN SOUTH KENSINGTON)

With separate rest room, kitchenette, shower and w.c. H. Complete self-contained unit built to a very high standard.

IDEAL AS A PIED-A-TERRÉ.
£12,500 FOR 99 YEAR LEASE.
GROUND RENT £25 P.A.

STURGIS & SON

61 PARK LANE, W.1. 01-493 1401

SLOANE SQUARE

newly modernised lower and floor flats available in prime block: 1 bedm. reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2 bedm. reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. 3 bedm. reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £32,000. Further 3rd floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sea and bathroom. £30,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.8

Two flats now available in a luxury modern block, with lift, overlooking the Park. On the 1st and 2nd floors. 1st floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

SOUTH KENSINGTON

2nd floor flat in excellent purpose built block close to South Kensington Underground Station. Large reception room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. 3rd floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

DONALDSONS

01-370 4500

NEW, SUNNY, SECLUDED LUXURY GARDEN FLAT

N. KEN. HIGH ST. W.4
3 rooms, k. and b., c.h., fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, £12,500. Mortgage available. 01-235 8955

PETTIGREW & PTNRS.

602 0287/8/9

FULHAM, S.W.6

Large top floor beautiful modern maisonette, 1st floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

KENSINGTON

Superior maisonette, professional standard, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

HURLINGHAM, S.W.6

Charming 3 bed Victorian terrace house in Hurlingham, close to Hurlingham tube, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CHELSEA, S.W.10

Superior 2 bed and 3 bed flats, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

BARNES, S.W.14

Excellent position near Common. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

DRAYTON GDNs, CHELSEA

Spacious 2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

SALING, S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

S.W.10

2 bed, 2 bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

THE S.W.10

121 MOUNT ST., W.1. 629 8501

OAKWOOD COURT, W.1. Well maintained 2nd floor flat in modern block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

QUEENSWAY, W.2. A number of flats available in purpose built block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

HYDE PARK ESTATE, W.2. Ground floor flat in luxury purpose-built block, 2 bedrooms, double reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom. Amenities of the block include restaurant, hairdressing salon. Lease 24 years, £138,000.

PROPERTY TO LET

ANTIBES

Two bedroom unfurnished brand new flat. Fully fitted kitchen, central heating. Available September. Fr. 1,200 p.c.m. 01-493 2779 after 6 p.m.

DREAM COTTAGE—Surrey 8 miles, own river, hillside, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

SOMERSET—Delightful furnished 2-bedroomed village cottage in Somerset, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

COUNTRY COTTAGE on lovely private island near Malden, Essex. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

POTTERS BAR, HERTS

Modern 3-bedroom detached house: large lounge, large fitted kitchen, laundry room, bathroom and toilet, shower and toilet, C.H., double glazing, easily maintained garden, garage and car port. Call-dead-end overlooking green belt country. King's Cross 30 minutes.

FREEMOUL £40,500

Telephone Wars 870186

(day) or Potters Bar 66847 (evenings).

OSTEN MEWS, S.W.7

Attractive Mews House in good decorative order, close to underground, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

01-589 6641

BOLINGBROKE GROVE, S.W.11

Five small Victorian homes for large family. Every original feature intact. Beautiful garden. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

BELL SON & CO. 228 4116

SHOP BY BOAT

Riverside, built from brick, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

BAYSWATER

Charming house in quiet new estate, dining and sitting rooms with adjoining doors, fully fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

TEL: 084 4267

WEST END 16 MILES

3 bed terrace house of immense character. 28ft. lounge with marble fireplace, large fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STORY MEWS HOUSES

In pleasant secluded cul-de-sac off Porters Road, near North Hill C.1. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

PETERSHAM PLACE, S.W.7

Completely modernized mews house, close to Regent's Park, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BATTERSEA, S.W.11

216,950 Freehold Charming Victorian property in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BRISTOL PLACE, W.2—Delightful cottage-style house in this central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BRISTOL PLACE, W.2—Delightful cottage-style house in this central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BRISTOL PLACE, W.2—Delightful cottage-style house in this central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BRISTOL PLACE, W.2—Delightful cottage-style house in this central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

589 6641

BRISTOL PLACE, W.2—Delightful cottage-style house in this central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

01-950 5516

WILTON ROW, S.W.1

Charming house in small quiet square in Battersea, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

THE S.W.10

121 MOUNT ST., W.1. 629 8501

OAKWOOD COURT, W.1. Well maintained 2nd floor flat in modern block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

QUEENSWAY, W.2. A number of flats available in purpose built block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

HYDE PARK ESTATE, W.2. Ground floor flat in luxury purpose-built block, 2 bedrooms, double reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom. Amenities of the block include restaurant, hairdressing salon. Lease 24 years, £138,000.

PROPERTY TO LET

ANTIBES

Two bedroom unfurnished brand new flat. Fully fitted kitchen, central heating. Available September. Fr. 1,200 p.c.m. 01-493 2779 after 6 p.m.

DREAM COTTAGE—Surrey 8 miles, own river, hillside, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

SOMERSET—Delightful furnished 2-bedroomed village cottage in Somerset, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

COUNTRY COTTAGE on lovely private island near Malden, Essex. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

POTTERS BAR, HERTS

Modern 3-bedroom detached house: large lounge, large fitted kitchen, laundry room, bathroom and toilet, shower and toilet, C.H., double glazing, easily maintained garden, garage and car port. Call-dead-end overlooking green belt country. King's Cross 30 minutes.

FREEMOUL £40,500

Telephone Wars 870186

(day) or Potters Bar 66847 (evenings).

OSTEN MEWS, S.W.7

Attractive Mews House in good decorative order, close to underground, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

CONNELLS

01-589 6641

BOLINGBROKE GROVE, S.W.11

Five small Victorian homes for large family. Every original feature intact. Beautiful garden. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

BELL SON & CO. 228 4116

SHOP BY BOAT

Riverside, built from brick, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

BAYSWATER

Charming house in quiet new estate, dining and sitting rooms with adjoining doors, fully fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £24,000. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, £28,000. Leases 99 yrs. Electric lift. C.H.W. Res. 2 Porter. L.L. 01-235 8955

TEL: 084 4267

WEST END 16 MILES

Motoring

New Citroën is right for needs of today

One of the nightmares of a car manufacturer, with new models taking something like five years to develop, is that what was conceived half a decade ago may be quite irrelevant to the conditions prevailing when it is ready to be launched.

When one talks of manufacturers responding to the energy crisis, response can be only a long-term effort. By the time the Middle East broke out last autumn all the cars we are likely to see this year, and probably next, were so developed that there was no opportunity for a last-minute reappraisal.

When Citroën announced its new five-door saloon in Paris this month, company almost apologized for launching the car on the market at such an inopportune time. In fact, Citroën nothing to apologize for; as Stuart reports below, the CX 2000 recycles the sort of compact, yet sporty, and economical car today's owners demand.

Of course, projects can be scrapped way through, and often are, or tactical changes made. But the sort of investment involved (the new Volvo represents an outlay of £50m), is that somehow the answers arrived at in 1969 or 1970 have still to be more or less right in 1974.

Citroën seems to have the correct idea, and so in a rather different sense does Volvo. The Swedish company traditionally departed from car by custom by putting the emphasis on safety and comfort rather than speed or handling qualities, but so the announcement of the 60 series did contain one important pointer.

It was the total lack of emphasis on performance; indeed when it came to the presentation of the new in Sweden last week the word "performance" was hardly used. And officially striking feature of the six-cylinder car is that it has a powerful engine than the present act, by exchanging the old three-litre for the new 2.6 V6 engine, has settled for a lower maximum speed but provided more low-range torque, which should give better performance in town. That is a long and long-sighted policy, partly in the context of present, future, speed limits.

Sweden's three biggest markets, in order of importance, are the United Kingdom, Sweden and the United States. We have a maximum legal speed of 70 mph and Sweden one of 110 mph and an hour, which is virtually the same in many American states it is even lower.



The Audi 80 GT, launched in Britain this week, is a sporting luxury version of the much-praised German saloon which won six "car of the year" awards. The price is £2,010.

So, Volvo might argue, why waste resources on providing high maximum speeds when it is illegal to use them in your chief markets? Why not concentrate instead on giving better acceleration lower down the range, to move the car quickly out of traffic and to make overtaking safer?

With speed limits likely to apply throughout the car-owning countries before very long, I should expect Volvo's thinking to be echoed by other manufacturers. British Leyland has already said that the priority on its present cars is an improvement in economy, as much as half is hoped for, even if some performance has to be sacrificed. Even at the quality end I should guess that the new Rover, while roomier and more comfortable, is unlikely to be faster.

Like them or not, speed limits are here to stay and regrettable as it may also be, petrol is going to be increasingly expensive or scarce, or both. From each point of view, a lesser emphasis on performance makes sense. There is nothing wrong with good acceleration but where it will be needed more in future is not to flash past that sports car but to overtake a heavy lorry at 40 or 50 mph.

Lapland test

The Citroën CX must be voted "Car of the Year"; it is difficult to think of any serious rivals for the title (Stuart Marshall writes). Just as the GS brought new standards of road-holding, handling and primary safety to the small/medium family car category five years ago, the CX takes Citroën to the top of the next size class. In the mid-1970s, the CX unveils the shape and style of motoring for the 1980s.

Though it is revolutionary when compared with other cars, for Citroën the CX is only the result of 40 years of evolution. The first *traction avant* appeared in 1934 and every Citroën since then has had front-wheel drive. Citroën has had 20 years' experience of hydro-pneumatic suspension and disc brakes powered by a central high-pressure hydraulic system.

What is new about the CX is its refinement. The clicks and grunts from the hydraulics, the sizes and low-speed snatch from the transmission that owners of all past models (other than the over £5,000 SM) have had to learn to live with have been banished. So while the CX has its idiosyncrasies, they are few. The driver new to Citroën should not find the CX difficult to get to know.

I tested the CX 2000 and its more powerful version, the CX 2200, in Swedish Lapland last month. The first surprise was the smoothness and silence of the engine, which is basically similar to that of the DS models. Because it is mounted east-west, with the cylinder block tipped forward, it gets rid of the bulkhead bulge which restricts space in the front compartment of the "D" cars. Inside, the CX feels a bigger car than the DS, though it is nearly a foot shorter overall.

At the 5,250 rpm cautionary mark on the tachometer, which represents 70 mph in third gear in the 2000, 75 mph in the higher gear 2200, the engine sounded far more relaxed. Taken well into the red at 6,000 rpm-plus, it remained unfussed. Where legal, the CX 2000 could be cruised continuously at 90-95 mph and the 2200 at 95-100 mph in both cases with another 10 mph in hand. Despite hard driving I obtained 25 mpg from the 2000, 24.75 mpg from the 2200. Average of all the test cars was 28.6 mpg and 26.5 mpg respectively. Though one light-footed colleague did better than 31 mpg in a 2200, Citroën's claim of 37 mpg as steady 56 mph in a speedily 2000 economy version is easy to believe.

The four-speed manual gearbox has a slick change; there is no automatic option. Steering is accurate, sensibly geared and so light that I persuaded myself that the 2000 I drove must have power assistance. This was not so. Only the 2200 comes with power steering. I found it oversensitive, like the SM's, though no doubt it improves as one gets used to it.

Every other car manufacturer should examine the instrument panel of the CX carefully. The way that engine revolutions and road speed are displayed digitally through lenses in a publican's optic measure is not everyone's choice, but the layout of the minor controls, switches and the battery of "tell-tales" must be the best yet. Everything except the choke and engine oil level indicator is grouped in a curved mini-facia just above the steering column and within fingertip reach of hands at "ten to two" on the single-spoked wheel. The traffic indicators, worked by a rocker switch, do not self-cancel because Citroën still reckons they ought to be under the driver's direct control.

Interior styling is just as futuristic as the outside. The cloth-trimmed front seats have head restraints and automatic seat belts are buckled into the central body pillars. In the rear, the ride is almost as good as it is in the front—where the comfort is uncanny—and rear seat legroom is adequate for a couple of six-footers. On corners, the CX rolls very little. For rough roads, you can increase the ground clearance by a few inches without affecting ride comfort. Frost-broken tarmac and deeply potholed dirt roads were made to feel like motorways.

Peter Waymark

Motor Show Place

"See the full range of magnificent 6 cylinder saloons at BMW Park Lane. They now start at £40251"

- '74 2002 Blue, White, or Orange, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto Maroon, Grey, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Convertible Yellow, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Touring Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 150000 miles, £23,995
- '74 2002 Auto P.A.S. Met. Red, V6, 1600 cc, 120 bhp, 1500

